THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Perhaps no one medi cine is so universally re quired by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universal- ly adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious rea son is, that it is a more re liable and far more effec tual remedy than any other. Those who have ed it, know that it cured them; those who have, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, l all know that what it does once it does always- hat it never fails through any fault or neglect of composition. We have, and can show, thou- ds upon thousands of certificates of remarka- cures of the following complaints, but such es are known in every neighborhood, and why uld we publish them? Adapted to all ages and ditions in all climates, containing neither calo- l or any deleterious drug, they may be taken h safety by anybody. Their sugar coating pre- ves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to e, while being purely vegetable no harm can e from their use in any quantity.

hey operate by their powerful influence on the d to purify the blood and stimulate it healthy action—remove the obstructions of the mach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the ty, restoring their irregular action to health, and correcting, wherever they exist, such derange- nts as are the first origin of disease.

inute directions are given in the wrapper on box, for the following complaints, which these ls rapidly cure:—

or **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion**, **Listless- ss, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they uld be taken moderately to stimulate the stom- and restore its healthy tone and action.

or **Liver Complaint** and its various symp- s, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, undice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious lic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be ju- iously taken for each case, to correct the diseased ion or remove the obstructions which cause it.

or **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild e is generally required.

or **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi- tion of the Heart, Pain in the Side, ack** and **Loins**, they should be continuously en, as required, to change the diseased action of e system. With such change those complaints appear.

or **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they uld be taken in large and frequent doses to pro- ce the effect of a drastic purge.

or **Suppression** a large dose should be taken it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

s a **Dinner Pill**, take one or two **Pills** to pro- te digestion and relieve the stomach.

n occasional dose stimulates the stomach and wels into healthy action, restores the appetite, d invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad- antageous where no serious derangement exists. e who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose these **Pills** makes him feel decidedly better, from ir cleansing and renovating effect on the diges- e apparatus. There are numerous cases where purgative is required, which we cannot enumer- here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, d where the virtues of this **Pill** are known, the blic no longer doubt what to employ.

yer's Cherry Pectoral,

or Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of edicine has anything won so widely and so deeply on the confidence of mankind, as this excellent medy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long ries of years, and among most of the races of en it has risen higher and higher in their estima- n, as it has become better known. Its uniform aracter and power to cure the various affections the lungs and throat, have made it known as a re- liable protector against them. While adapted to ercise its full efficacy in young children, it is the same time the most effectual remedy that can given for incipient consumption, and the dan- rous affections of the throat and lungs. As a pro- ion against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all e sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all uld be provided with this antidote for them. Although settled *Consumption* is thought in- rable, still great numbers of cases where the dis- e seemed settled, have been completely cured, d the patient restored to sound health by the *herry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery er the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that e most desperate of them yield to it. When noth- else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pec- ral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great pro- tion from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly red by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *herry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is un- ecessary to publish the certificates of them here, do more than assure the public that its qualities e fully maintained.

Prepared by

R. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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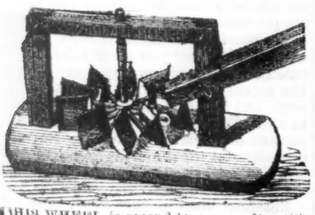

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july 16 23-3m

JUSTICE'S COURT, September 25, '69

Calvin C. Gore } Attachment.
against
Reuben Long. }

REUBEN LONG WILL HEREBY TAKE notice that the said Calvin C. Gore has this day sued out a Warrant of Attachment against him for the sum of Ninety-One Dollars, due by former judgment as co-surety to Isaac Long, returnable before W. J. Stanly, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Columbus County and State of North Carolina, on the 6th day of November, 1869, in the town of Whiteville, where and when he can appear and answer the said complaint.
W. J. STANLY, J. P.
oct 1 34-W6w

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1869 NO. 35

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff.
Against
Spaight Hill,
Oathorn Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner L. Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, Df'ts.
} Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office [Seal] at office in Kenansville, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.
sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

James H. P. Rhodes,
Benjamin F. Rhodes,
Martha E. Rhodes,
By their Guardian,
Alexander D. McGowen, Pl'ffs
Against
Spaight Hill,
Calhorn Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, D'fts.
} Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the plaintiffs—

I. That the Defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due di ligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiffs, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiffs, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [Seal] at office in Kenansville, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court, Duplin County, N. C.
sept 24 33-w6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Wm. H. Williams, Pl'ff.
Against
Spaight Hill,
Calhoun Hill,
Frances Hill,
Buckner L. Hill,
Adolphus G. Moseley, Def'ts.
} Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiff—

I. That the defendant, Spaight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [Seal] at office in Kenansville, the 25th day of September, A. D. 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court Duplin County.
oct 1 34-W6w

Superior Court---Bladen County.

Andrew S. Kemp, Executor of Neill Kelly, vs. W. A. Kelly, John E. Kelly, N. A. Kelly, Alice Kelly, Lucy J. Kelly, and M. A. Kelly, Heirs at Law of Neill Kelly.

PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

IT appearing to the Court that William A. Kelly, a defendant in this cause, is a resident of another State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, for six successive weeks, once a week, notifying him to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, on the first Monday in November, 1869, and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that in default thereof, the petition will be heard *ex parte* and a decree *pro confesso* will be rendered as to him.

Witness, H. P. Orowell, Clerk of the Superior Court for Bladen county, the 16th day of September, 1869.

H. P. OROWELL,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
sept 24 33-6w

DIED.

In this city on the 30th of September, 1869, Mr. W. H. SINK, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware.

In Columbus, Ky., on the 24th August., of congestion of the brain, Mr. JAMES O. OATES, formerly of Wilmington, in the 32d year of his age.

STATE NEWS

RING MASTER.—General Littlefield, the Ring Master, is still exhibiting our Governor and Treasurer in Wall street, for the purpose of Bul-ing up the Bonds. The sight of two such financial heroes is enough to depress anything.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

QUERY.—Was the advent of the Treasurer of North Carolina into Wall street, New York, the cause of the tremendous agitation in the gold market?

By the way, we understand our Governor refused to see several gentlemen who called on him last week in the great metropolis, to make inquiries concerning the *old* N. C. bonds. Did the Governor feel a delicacy in talking on this subject, or was it that he didn't know what to say about it? He ought to have referred to his "Ring Master," the State financial Agent.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Rutherford Star says that Messrs. T. C. Bradley and Vance Roads, captured two horses near Columbus, Polk county, in the possession of Jake Case *alias* James Smith and another man who escaped, name unknown. The horses are supposed to have been stolen in Anderson county, Tennessee.

Persons desiring information in regard to the matter, can have it, by addressing T. C. Bradley or Vance Roads, Columbus, Polk county, N. C.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND ROBBERY—MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—We are again called upon to record a most diabolical attempt at murder, committed by some infamous negro.

In this case nothing but the coolness and self-possession of the intended victim saved him from a bloody death.

The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are as follows:

About 3 o'clock, on last Saturday night, Mr. O. M. Mayo, living at the residence of McG. Jones, some seven miles from Tarborough, was awakened by some noise in the dining room, adjacent to the room in which he was sleeping.

Proceeding to the open door connecting the two rooms he discovered a negro in the very act of entering his own apartment, and suspecting foul play, turned to get his pistol lying near by.

As he did so, he was immediately assaulted by the negro, who was armed with a murderous iron bar, and received a stunning blow upon his forehead. He grappled with the villain and succeeded in wresting the bar from his hand, not, however, without receiving in the scuffle several more severe blows on the head.

Finding he had failed in his murderous attempt the negro immediately turned and fled, and notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the citizens, he has not yet been apprehended. The room in which the desperate affair took place bears many bloody marks of the horrible assault, and shows with what determination Mr. Mayo fought for his life.

The object of the scoundrel is supposed to have been robbery or revenge, but everything connected with it is involved in mystery, as Mr. Mayo was not able to identify the would be murderer.

At latest accounts Mr. M. was suffering severely from the effects of the numerous wounds, but we are glad to learn his condition is not considered dangerous.

CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church will be held in Salisbury on the 24th November, commencing at 10 A. M.

SPLIT IN THE PARTY.—Come home Governor; Galloway, the Republican leader of the Senate, has "cussed" your private Secretary.

William Huskey, your detective appointed to spy upon the people of Orange, has been whipped and is waiting on the street to see you.

Come home Governor, for Todd's away and there's no Deputy here to keep things straight.

"Come home; come home;
O. Gov'nor, dear Gov'nor, come home."

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

COME HOME GOVERNOR.—Col. Ferebee's barn has been burnt, David Green of Jones has been assassinated by your brother Leaguers. Come and call out the "malish." You never called out the "malish" when three barns were burnt in Orange by the League. The result was one of your suspected Leaguers was killed, by the Ku Klux. "Cussing beloved" why don't you come.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.—The Penitentiary Board met in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday. Most of the time, up to last night, has been occupied in arranging finances, auditing accounts, &c.—On Wednesday afternoon they visited the Penitentiary Grounds, where they found the stockade nearly completed, tool house and some other temporary buildings erected, and everything progressing favorably, under the superintendence of Mr. Hicks, Assistant Architect. The works will be in a condition to receive convict laborers in the course of a month or two.

The Board has decided to employ a guard of twenty-four men, under the charge or command of a Sergeant, which it is thought will be sufficient to guard the prisoners employed on the work. We hope the right sort of men will be selected as guard, which no doubt will be done, as a good deal depends upon the sort of guard employed.

The proposals for furnishing 4,000,000 bricks, were opened on yesterday, and the contract awarded to Messrs. King and Whitelaw, of Raleigh, one third soft, at $7 50. The following were the bids:

J. B. Cook, all hard at $10 00, ⅓ soft $9 50				
Gallagher & Cunninggim	"	8 50	"	7 00
D. G. Fowle,	"	10 50	"	9 50
Geo. T. Cook	"	9 00	"	8 00
	"	9 00	"	8 50

The Commissioners continue their session to-day, when arrangements will be made for procuring a supply of food, clothing &c., for the convicts who may be put to work on the penitentiary grounds and building.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Western Sentinel speaks favorably of the tobacco in Forsythe and the adjoining counties.

At a recent meeting in Charlotte, Messrs. C. J. Fox, R. P. Waring, Rufus Barringer, E. A. Osborne, J. L. Morehead, and A. N. M. Taylor were appointed delegates to attend the proposed Railroad meeting to be held at Lancaster, S. C. shortly.

COTTON FACTORY.—The Charlotte Times understands that a number of capitalists have in contemplation the erection of a cotton factory, in or near Charlotte, that will convert into yarn or cloth an immense amount of the raw material. It is well known that a large amount of money is now deposited in the banks, and when the present crop is sold, a still larger quantity will be seeking investment.

OUTRAGEOUS.—Abont one o'clock, on Thursday night, as Mr. Wm. P. Grimley, of Greene county, a well known radical politician, was quietly talking with a friend near Orr's auction store, a party of negroes approached and some one of them, without the slightest provocation, struck him a violent blow on the head with a club. Mr. Grimsley was felled to the earth and momentarily stunned. On recovering he attempted to find out who the assailant was, but all in the crowd denied any knowledge of the cowardly miscreant.

What was the object of this unprovoked assault is not known. It is supposed to have been mere wantonness, for no attempt was made to reb.

The police arrested a negro boy named Frank James, yesterday, on suspicion of having dealt the blow.

NewBerne *Jour. of Com.*

As appears from the published acts, the pretended Legislature of North Carolina at its last session, appropriated, in thirteen several enactments, the astounding sum total of $26,970,000. With the exception of $120,000, this whole amount is on account of ten railroad companies, the prime movers of which might be found not far from some of the most unscrupulous gamblers in Wall street. It is not meant that North Carolina has a sum of money in her treasury to meet these huge appropriations; but still, as they are called appropriations in the acts of Assembly, that name is here given them—the fact being, however, that it is issuals of bonds to the extent of twenty-seven millions of dollars that have been authorized. So flagrantly absurd is much of this legislation that even the Radical State Treasurer cuts the amount that can stand the test of the negroized constitution of the State to $16,300,00. As even this modified amount brings but thirty-seven cents on the dollar, it follows that at the best, the citizens of North Carolina have their name forged to notes for $16,300,000 whereas but a little over a third thereof, or $5,705,900 is ever received. Now taking this from the face of the bonds, there remain $10,594,100 on which North Carolina is bound, so far as carpet-bag legislation can pecuniarily bind her, to pay interest until the bonds mature and then meet the principal, having for both principal and interest never received anything at all.—Even for the five millions received so much will be stolen that it is doubtful if the State ever receives the use of one dollar in ten. To suppose a community bound to honor *such* obligations is to dignify open theft.—New York *World.*

Mark Twain and the Indians.

Mark Twain has been among the "Indians" at Niagara, with queer results. After giving an account of interviewing a squaw and a full grown warrior with dissatisfaction, he says:

I made one more attempt to fraternize with them, and only one. I came upon a camp of them gathered in the shade of a great tree, making wampum and moccasins, and addressed them in the language of friendship:

"Noble red men, braves, grand sachems, war-chiefs, squaws, and high-yah-muck-a-mucks, the pale-face from the land of the setting sun greet you! You, Beneficent Polecat—you, Devourer of Mountains—you, Roaring Thundergust—you, Bully-boy-with-the-glass eye—the pale-face from beyond the great waters greets you all! War and pestilence have thinned your ranks and destroyed your once proud nation. Poker, seven-up and a vain modern expense of soap, unknown to your glorious ancestors, have depleted your purses. Appropriating in your simplicity the property of others, has gotten you in trouble. Misrepresenting facts, in your sinless innocence, has damaged your reputation with the soulless usurper. Trading for forty-rod whiskey to enable you to get drunk and happpy and tomahawk your families, has played the everlasting mischief with the pictaresque pomp of your dress, and here you are, in the broad light of the nineteenth century, gotten up like the ragtag and bobtail of the purlieus of New York! For shame! Remember your ancestors! Recall their mighty deeds! Remember Uncas!—and Red Jacket!—and Hole-in-the-day!—and Horace Greeley! Emulate their achievements! Unfurl yourselves under my banner, noble savages illustrious guttersnipes——"

"Down wid him!"
"Scoop the blagyard!"
"Hang him!"
"Burn him!"
"Dhrowned him!"

It was the quickest operation that ever was. I simply saw a sudden flash in the air of clubs, brickbats, fists, bread-baskets, and moccasins—a single flash, and they all appeared to hit me at once, and no two of them in the same place. In the next instant the entire tribe was upon me.—They tore all the clothes off me, they broke my arms and legs, they gave me a thump that dented the top of my boot till I would caffee like a saucer, and to crown their disgraceful proceedings and add insult to injury, they threw me over Horse-shoe Fall, and I got wet.

About 90 or 100 feet from the top, the remains of my vest caught on a projecting rock, and I was almost drowned before I could get loose. I finaly fell and brought up in a world of white foam at the foot of the fall, whose celled and bubbly masses towered up several inches above my head. Of course I got into the eddy. I sailed round and round in it 44 times—chasing a chip, and gaining on it—each round trip half a mile—reaching for the same bush on the bank 44 times, and just exactly missing it by a hair's breadth every time. At last a man walked down and sat down close to that bush, and put a pipe in his mouth, and light a match and followed me with one eye and kept the other on the match, while sheltering in his hand from the wind. Presently a puff of wind blew it out. The next time I swept around he said:

"Got a match?"

"Yes—in my other vest. Help me out, please."

"Not for Joe."

When I came round again I said:

"Excuse the seemingly impertinent curiosity of a drowning man, but will you explain this singular conduct of yours?"

"With pleasure. I am the coroner.—Don't hurry on my account. I can wait for you. But I wish I had a match."

I said: "Take my place, and I'll go and get you one."

He declined. This lack of confidence on his part created a coolness between us, and from that time forward I avoided him. It was my idea, in case anything happened to me, to so time the occurrence as to throw my custom into the hands of the opposition coroner over on the American side.—At last a policeman came along and arrested me for disturbing the peace by yelling at people on the shore for help. The judge fined me, but I had the advantage of him. My money was with my pantaloons, and my pantaloons were with the Indians.

Thus I escaped. I am now lying in a very critical condition. At least, I am lying, any way—critical or not critical.

I am hurt all over, but I cannot tell the full extent yet, because the doctor is not done taking the inventory. He will make out my manifest this evening. However, thus far, he thinks only six of my wounds are fatal. I don't mind the others. Upon regaining my right mind I said:

"It is an awful savage tribe of Indians that do the bead work and moccasins for Niagara Falls, doctor. Where are they from?"

"Limerick, my son."

I shall not be able to finish my remarks about Niagara Falls until I get better.

At A. T. Stewart's store in New York twenty $2,000 shawls have been sold this season, and one worth $5,700.

Over 180,000 people have left Havana since the Cuban revolution began, and there are said to be 10,000 vacant houses in that city.

An English druggist proposes that, in addition to the word "poison," the labels on the bottles or packages containing poison should have printed on their margins the appropriate antidote for each class of poison.

A Rangoon fishermen put a fish between his teeth to hold it better while he fixed his tackle, but the fish spasmodically jumped down his throat, caught fast there and strangled him to death.

Chicago calls a coroner's inquest "repleving a corpse."

Washington is put down as 3,177 miles from San Francisco by Pacific railroad.

From Hearth and Home.

To Make and Pack Butter for Winter Use.

First of all, the milk must be skimmed at the right time. The best butter makers do not wait until the milk has clabbored, but skim it when it is the least bit sour to the taste, which is easily ascertained.—When milk sours before it is skimmed the cream appears thicker, but in reality it is not. Sannet tried the experiment with two equal quantities of milk. The one that was skimmed just before souring—that is, in thirty hours—made thirty pounds of butter; the other, allowed to stand sixty hours, yielded twenty-seven pounds. When a milk room has an even temperature, say sixty degrees, all the cream that is desirable for butter will rise in thirty to thirty-six hours. It never should stand an hour longer. The cream after this period is deprived of the delicious flavor and aroma so essential to the taste of good butter. Of one thing we are certain, from various experiments; the sooner the cream can be made to rise, the better is its keeping qualities. All travelers inform us that in London and Paris the butter far exceeds ours. One of the chief points with their dairy women is to skim the milk at the right time. The most celebrated butter in the New York market is from Orange county, and they adhere strictly to the thirty six hour rule. Cream must be sour to make butter; this is a fixed fact in our mind.—In winter, when the cream foams and bubbles in the churn, and refuses to come to butter, it is because it has not experienced a change. The weather has been too cold to allow of it, and we add a tablespoonful of powdered alum to produce the desired results. The cream which boiled and raged like a mad creature is subdued, and in a few moments the welcome splash announces the butter.

This summer has been cold, damp and mouldy in in its tendency. Cream is easily affected by the atmosphere. Our dairy consists of one lovely Alderney, Juno by name. Sweet as June roses is her milk, golden as its butter-cups her cream. But it must stand a week before enough is collected to churn. Juno supplies a family of six with milk and cream and butter, though she is but three years old last June, and is farrow this year. Something must be done to keep that cream fresh. On due deliberation, we decide that if a table spoonful of powdered saltpetre must be added to every four pounds of butter put down for winter use, why not put one teaspoonful of it into the first cream we put into the pot, and stir it well up with every fresh addition? It is done, and the results are most happy. We seek medical information. Are its effects injurious?—Not at all, taken in large quantities, like epsom salts it is poisonous, but, like most poisons efficacious in infinitesimal doses. All corned beef, hams, etc., are pickled with its aid. It cannot hurt our butter, so we continue the process, and our cream contains its fine aroma. The buttermilk is pronounced by connoisseurs delicious.—We beg our readers who are preparing butter for winter use to put saltpetre in the cream it as collects. We make all our table butter from this one cow; its flavor and color are unsurpassed by Philadelphia butter, and we add no coloring matter now, while we know that the far-famed "Continental" butter is colored with annotto. In Winter we color with orange carrots, grated, or with yolk of eggs, preferring the latter.—The churns of the present day are a great aid in working out the buttermilk; still, butter-paddles are needed, few women having hands or wrists strong enough to refuse their aid. We think that butter-paddles might be manufactured like a large fork, or in imitation of four fingers and a thumb, which would greatly hasten the flow of the buttermilk. Cannot some Yankee youth benefit by our suggestion? When the butter is waxen in texture, as all Alderney butter is after a little moulding, and it ceases to color the water which drips from the ice (we never wash butter; the sugar of milk is soluble, and the water takes away the sweetness of the butter—that is our experience), then we work it into cakes, which are placed in a stone jar containing a brine made thus:

To one gallon of water add three quarts of fine salt, one pound of saltpetre, one pound of white sugar. Boil and skim well, strain through a cloth, and when cool turn upon the butter.

This brine has kept butter for us the year round. We are now using butter for cooking purposes made last September, put down in a firkin, with a tablespoonful of powdered and sifted saltpetre, and of sugar, to every four pounds, and it is better than much of the butter which will be marketed this year. It has no odor or taste which would indicate its age. It has been kept in an ice-house since June, entirely covered with brine.

Interesting to the Disqualified.

The Washington Republican, a quasi-official organ of the administration, announces in its issue of yesterday the Attorney General of the United States has received notice of an important decision which has recently been rendered by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. The decision is that when a person has taken an oath of office before the war to support the Constitution of the United States, and during the war held an office in a State in rebellion which required him to take an oath to support the Confederate States, such a person cannot for this reason alone be said to have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, in the meaning of section three of the fourteenth amendment.

The Republican adds—and this is some indication that the decision is not unfavorably received at Washington—

"This decision will be found very important, and of large scope in reducing and limiting disfranchising clauses of the Constitution and acts of Congress."

Horrible Outrage—Perpetrator Lynched.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated two-and-a-half miles from Des Arc, a few days ago, on Miss Jennie Conley, a young lady living with Colonel Bulls, by a burly negro named Jesse Johnson. It appears that while Miss Conley was attending to her duties, early in the morning, before the family had risen, Jesse was also about the kitchen, and was ordered by her to attend the milking of the cows, when he struck her twice with a large piece of iron, producing wounds that are probably fatal, then carried her insensible to the garden, accomplished his hellish designs, and left. He was caught by a party of men who immediately gave pursuit, after having learned the course he had taken, and brought to town and committed to jail. The most intense excitement prevailed, and at about nine o'clock at night the guard was overpowered by a large crowd of men, and the wretch taken out and hung.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

It is said that actions speak louder than words. Ation must be an orator.

From the St. Louis Times, Sept. 21.

Singular Divorce.

A Husband Pays His Wife $3,000 to Desert Him.

It will be recollected by the readers of the Times that a week ago Philip Hessdorfer was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who charged him with committing wilful perjury in his testimony before the Circuit Court, for the purpose of procuring a divorce. It appears that abont a year ago Hessdorfer and his wife, finding that in their domestic affairs they could only agree in disagreeing, decided to separate on the following terms:

She was to receive a cash payment of $1,000 and leave the city, and one year after the date of her withdrawal was to be paid an additional $1,000, and in the meantime he was to secure a divorce on the ground of desertion. She left the city and took up her abode in Cincinnati. Hessdorfer applied for and obtained a divorce without any resistance. A week ago, the year having expired, she returned to the city for the purpose of collecting her little deposit, and instead of calling upon her former husband she visited some friends, who persuaded her to institute suit. She consented, supposing a civil action had been commenced for the recovery of the money, and when she learned that an arrest had been made she refused to prosecute. She says that her husband was not guilty of any criminal offence whatever, and that the divorce was obtained with her knowledge and consent. When she called upon him he consented to her receiving the $1,000, and it was accordingly paid over, when she refused to follow up the suit, and the case was accordingly dismissed yesterday for want of prosecution. In possession of the money, Mrs. Henrietta Hessdorfer left the city, and promises to give her former husband no further trouble.

This case is very much unlike many others in the courts, and particularly unlike those where two men have sued for damages on account of losing their wives. Hessdorfer, on the contrary, actually pays a large sum to assist his spouse to "desert" him, which according to the laws of this State, furnishes a valid ground for divorce.

A Large Reward.

The owner of Dexter is a happy man—happy in owning such a horse, and happy in being able to offer a hundred thousand dollars for another to equal him. See his card:

DEXTER WILL NOT TROT IN A RACE—A CARD FROM MR. BONNER.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Sir—The statement published this morning that I have consented to let Dexter trot in a race, is wholy erroneous. I have never let one of my horses trot in a race, and have never thought of letting one of them trot in a race under any circumstances. Fortunately, I am not obliged to resort to that means, even for the purpose of contributing what I think proper to a deserving, benevolent object. While I will not trot Dexter against any horse, even for the most worthy purpose, I will pay $100,000 in cash for another horse—from any part of the world, if the world can produce one—that will trot, as he trotted last week, a mile in 2:21½ to a road wagon—and carrying the same weight which he carried. ROBERT BONNER,
Office of the *Ledger*, Sept. 25, 1869.

More Cables.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:

"The American Cable Company has filed with the Postmaster General its acquiescence in the regulations of the law of 1866, relative to the landing of cables on the shores of the United States. The company proposes to lay a cable between France and the United States at once, and it is understood their rates for tolls will be very much below those now charged by the Atlantic and French cable."

In addition to this fourth trans-Atlantic cable, another is projected from Germany to the United States, another from Italy, and still another from Ireland. At this rate, submarine telegraphy will before long become as easy and as cheap as on land, and we may chat with our friends across "the big pond" almost as freely as if we were face to face.

Foolish Turkey Gobler.

The Roanoke Valley says: "A gentlman in the neighborhood of this town has two male turkeys, who having been deprived of their mates on account of their raising young families, went into the orchard and got together some sticks and straw in the shape of nests, rolled up some apples into them for eggs, and went to setting; they were missed when it was time to shut them up for the night, and on search being made, the old fellows were found gravely sitting on the nests full of apples. The apples were taken away and the nests broken up, but they went back the next morning and renewed their labors, and so they kept it up. The apples were gathered up in the neighborhood of the nests, but they flew into the trees and beat off apples with their wings and filled up their nests again. One of them, after much trouble, was broken up, but the other still persists in setting on the apples.

The Chicago papers contain elaborate accounts of the great goose swimming match which came off there last Thursday. There were three entries for the race. Each of the contestants sat in a tub, and were drawn by teams of geese numbering six to each tub besides the one inside. The distance was 300 yards and the purse was $200. The following was the "award":

LAKE FRONT BASON, Chicago, Sept. 23, 1869.—Race for sweepstakes of $200, between sextuple goose teams; dash of 300 yards to wash tubs:

George Morris enters gray goose Anna Dickinson and mates: sired by their respected progenitors, and damned by all the neighbors in the vicinity of their birthplace—1.

Bob Hart enters white goose Formosa and mates; pedigree unknown, but believed to be disreputable—2.

Jim Mass enters blue goose Queen Isabella and mates; pedigree forgotten—3.

Time—7:30.

Can Such Things Be?

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, writing from Greensboro', N. C., says:

"At this point, I learned from several reliable and pious citizens, of one of the strangest occurrences that has ever happened in that or any other State. A cow, belonging to a Methodist minister, living six miles from Greensboro', gavebirth to a negro baby. The head and face, and all the upper part of the animal are unmistakably those of a negro child, and the lower part that of a calf. The gentleman who informed me of it is a highly respensible citizen."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Election in Virginia—Railway Postal Service—Desperate Straits of Pennsylvania Radicals—Boutwell "Running the Machine"—"Bull Pups"—The Treasury Department and the Clerks, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The election for a member of the Legislature in Alexandria county, Virginia, yesterday, resulted as I predicted, in a Conservative triumph. Johnson, the Democratic candidate, was elected by sixty-nine majority. Last July the Radicals had a majority in the county of one hundred and twenty-five. But in this election the Radicals voted negroes three or four times in Alexandria, and carried the city. On this occasion they took no special interest—a fair election was held, and the Democratic candidate, of course, was elected.

Information received at the Postoffice Department shows a universal desire for the introduction of the railway postal system on the great overland route and its branches of the Pacific slope. The introduction of the postal car system has proven so advantageous to the commercial interests that applications are received for its extension from all sections of the Union, and its introduction upon the coast and river steamers strongly urged. As an instance of the importance of this new branch of the postal service, it may be mentioned that the overland mail distributed on the postal cars west of Chicago amounts each trip Westward to over forty thousand letters, exclusive of papers and other printed matter, while the amount upon the cars coming East was nearly the same. By this new system there is effected a saving of from one to five days in the time formerly occupied in "resting" the mails at the central points of distribution.

Hon. John Covode, Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee, called upon the President yesterday. Mr. Covode wished to get the President to order swinging distribution of government patronage in Pennsylvania to help the Radicals in their contest with the Democracy. Mr. Covode simply wished the President to throw money into his own pockets. For, of course, as the issue is no longer doubtful, Geary being certainly defeated, the only purpose for which the Pennsylvania Radicals desire money in this campaign is to put it into their own pockets. General Grant, I am told, informed Mr. Covode that Mr. Boutwell ran the "machine," (meaning the administration) and if Covode or any other Pennsylvania Radical wanted anything, they had better go to Boutwell. So saying Mr. Grant lit a fresh cigar, and commenced playing with his new present of an eighteen hundred dollar bull pup.

Apropos of bull pups, I am told that this last present to General Grant is a cross between a mongrel bull terrier and a hybrid poodle. Grant thinks the world of it, but every dog fancier in this town who has seen it unequivocally declare it is the worst looking and most "mangy" cur that ever was brought to Washington. In fact a number of genuine bull terriers congregate every night in front of the White House and *bark* their displeasure at the slander upon their race.

The Cabinet was in session yesterday from 12 noon to 4 o'clock P. M., but after most diligent inquiries I am unable to ascertain that anything was done beyond mere business routine. I hear—and upon good authority—that Mr. Boutwell "used up" about two hours in discussing the clerical business of his Department. He took ground against paying the clerks any increase of salary. He wishes the ten hour system to go into operation. It will be a surprise to some people to know that by the original constitution of the Executive Departments the employes of those Departments can be required to work *ten hours* a day. Mr. Boutwell has his head so full of the New England factories where the owners work women and children fourteen and fifteen hours a day, and in addition make it a point to seduce every young and good looking woman they employ, that he cannot recognize the difference between mental and mechanical labor. But as the poor man is denied by nature the power of deciding *what* mental labor is, he ought not to be so much blamed, after all. He is a first rate clerk for a country grocery store, and is entirely out of his element in the Treasury, or anywhere else, where gentlemen and men of brains congregate.

There is very little news to-day. The town is very quiet—probably affected by the recent destruction of the gold gamblers in New York.

Value of Leading Crops.

The following table represents the value of leading crops for the year 1868, the estimates being made upon home values in the respective States, and furnished by the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington:

Indian corn	$ 569,512,460
Wheat	319,189,710
Rye	28,633,677
Oats	142,484,910
Barley	29,309,931

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1869.

Crops in North Carolina.

The crop prospects in North Carolina, according to Governor Holden, are very promising, and it is believed that the yield of the cotton will reach 200,000 bales, the quantity produced in 1840, and will bring more than twice the amount of money paid for the crop in that year.—The crops of 1860 were the largest ever raised in North Carolina, and this year the yield of the wheat and of the corn will be much larger.

Party Reorganization.

The party with which the JOURNAL has acted since the war suits our present condition and views, and we are opposed to its dissolution and the organization of any other. We will oppose any party which calls itself Republican and endorses the administration of General GRANT, directly or indirectly. We will not give our approval to any political movement in North Carolina which will separate us from the Democratic party of the North, as a National organization, so long as that party takes the Constitution of the United States as its guide, and upholds the rights of the States.

The Chinese as House Servants.

A letter from San Francisco says the Chinese make admirable house servants. It is the universal opinion of housekeepers that the Chinaman has not a serious fault or any disagreeable habit from which it is not possible to break him in a very short time. Chinese servants are very tidy; they like steady employment, uniform ways, and ask few privileges. They are honest, frugal, careful and industrious, and take great pride in the excellence of their work. They do all classes of work that an American servant girl does. There are hundreds in San Francisco who have been in the same family for ten years. They will not make individual engagements to go East, but prefer to go in parties, for they have to trust to themselves for amusement and company. They do not fraternize with Americans, and never intermarry.

Taxes—Taxes—Taxes.

We cannot too frequently impress upon our people the lesson taught them by their indifference and cowardice which permitted the affairs of the State to pass into Radical hands. Those of us who were able have just paid our taxes—many we fear have made sacrifices to do so, and many others have found it impossible to meet them. Never in the history of the State have taxes been so rapidly and heavily increased, and never were the people so illy prepared to pay them. If the necessities of the State Government required such heavy assessment of taxes, or if our Legislators had been ignorant of the poverty of our people we might excuse, if we could not justify, the extravagance with which money has been appropriated by the last Legislature. If we did not know that hundreds of thousands of dollars had been stolen and used for corrupt purposes; if we were not aware that leading officers of the State Government, in connection with members of the "Ring," were not speculating upon the credit of the State; if we did not know that thieves and gamblers were placed in charge of millions of dollars of the bonds of the State, and if not actually using the public money are speculating and gambling upon funds procured by means of the credit their official positions and the public money give them; if we believed that the appropriations were within the limits of the Constitution and were honestly made and would be honestly expended, we would cheerfully urge upon our people to meet the obligations which their representatives had incurred, and point hopefully to the time when these investments would become profitable.

However burdensome, however unjust, these taxes must be paid. The Sheriffs must collect or impose the penalties for non-payment. No blame can attach to them. Sworn officers, and under heavy bond, they must execute the laws which apply to them. While the Legislature is to blame, the people of North Carolina had no reason to expect better from them. They were warned in time of the danger attending the election of irresponsible men to positions of trust. They were elected, notwithstanding, through the apathy and temerity of our people—many of them men of substance, who were vitally interested in the honest and economical administration of the State Government. This grievous burden we must bear as best we can as the result of our own folly.

It is fearful to contemplate the grand result of Radical financiering in North Carolina. If it is carried out to its natural end what sad havoc it will play with the prosperity of the State. Let us look at the Railroad appropriations alone. These figures speak for themselves:

Amount appropriated by the Legislature, which the Public Treasurer declares is constitutional.....	$16,800,000
Its gold value is	5,443,334
Amount lost by the depreciation of North Carolina credit	$10,866,666

Upon this sum of ten millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars, of which the people receive *not one cent*, there is an annual interest of six hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars to be paid for thirty years. And at the end of the thirty years the ten million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars must be paid. This makes a total payment of THIRTY MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED and TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED and SIXTY-SIX dollars which the people of North Carolina must pay for the loss of their credit and for the luxury of Radical financiering. This amount differs only from our former calculation in that the gold value of the bonds are here given.

These are figures which our tax-payers should study. They ought to teach a lesson also to our laboring classes. No enterprise can prosper under such criminal extravagance. These drains upon the industry of a people must bring them to ruin. We are, indeed, paying dearly for carpet-baggery in North Carolina.

Congressional Candidates.

The JOURNAL would not favor the nomination of candidates for Congress who could not take the test oath. When the JOURNAL and *Star* advocated the election of gentlemen for Congress who were ineligible, they had the endorsement of Congress in removing the disabilities of Confederate Brigadier-General YOUNG of Georgia and other Southern members elect, upon the presentation of their credentials. Since then Congress has not only refused to admit those elected who were under this ban, but actually admitted their Radical competitors who were qualified, although defeated before the people. In fact, Congress has passed an act to that effect.

New Party Movement.

It seems, if we judge from the position of the *Morning Star*, that the new party movement in North Carolina means nothing more than opposition to the name of Democrat. We do not know how far that paper is the exponent of the Salisbury *Old North State* and Charlotte *Democrat*, which were the only Conservative papers in the State now in existence that did not heartily approve the organization, the platform and the canvass of the Conservative party in our last State election. As there is no Democratic party in North Carolina or in the South either, according to the *Star*, its enthusiasm about the new party movement, though "full of sound and fury, signifies nothing."

We have opposed this attempt to organize a "new party" in North Carolina, or to inaugurate at this time any political agitation, because it was unnecessary and hurtful, and have frequently so said. There is no canvass pending and none soon to occur, and when we do have an election in this State the questions which made it politic and necessary for the Conservatives and Democrats in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas to unite temporarily with one wing of the Republican party cannot possibly exist here. These issues have already been satisfactorily settled. Therefore it cannot be possible for the people of North Carolina to be obliged, even as a "matter of policy," to choose between two Republicans except in local elections.

While the Editor of the *Star* regards the course of that paper as consistent with its past political record in opposition to Radicalism, we are glad that we have his emphatic assurance in confirmation thereof, for his indiscreet attacks upon Democratic papers, and his careless approval of much that appears in papers advocating questions and compromises which do not apply to North Carolina politics, places him in a false position. To illustrate: Recently the *Star* published in its editorial columns, as a leading editorial, an article from the Memphis *Avalanche* upon the new party movement. The following day the Raleigh *Standard*, under the significant heading, "A LEADING DEMOCRATIC PAPER BECOMES REPUBLICAN," publishes also an extract from the same paper, which, according to our notion, confirms the heading and the remarks of the *Standard*.

Again, we say that this apparent division among ourselves, we trust there is no real or permanent difference of opinion among the Conservative papers of the South, is calculated to do mischief, not only because it misleads ourselves and our friends, but holds out hopes to our enemies. In answer to the boasts of Conservative papers in Tennessee over the rapid suspension of the Radical papers since the election in that State, and echoing much of what has been said even in avowed Conservative organs in the South, that most obnoxious Radical journal, the Philadelphia *Press*, remarks:

"The Democratic papers are joyous over the suspension of several fearless Republican papers in the South; but as many of the old organs of the Conservatives are now preaching sound Republican doctrines, there is some consolation in the loss."

It is easy to perceive how such announcements, with color of authority, will do much harm. It is to avoid these trifling beginnings, which may grow into real and dangerous conflicts of opinion, that we have tried to frown down useless discussions. We may or may not approve the discretion of this or that Southern paper, or some movement of our party friends may or may not have our endorsement, yet we regard it as ill-advised and tending to much mischief to taunt them with unpleasant epithets. If, in the present political calm in North Carolina, we desire to give vent to our political opinions, we believe it can be done more profitably by attacks upon our most vulnerable enemies, and not in showing them the weak points of our friends.

There seems to be really no difference in the position of the JOURNAL and *Star* except as to judgment in regard to the best means of attaining a common end. Both will oppose Radicalism, and we trust, when the conflict comes, both will form in the same line of battle.

Chapel Hill—The Standard.

Without being asked to endorse their sentiments, we are desired in behalf of the people of Chapel Hill and vicinity to say they will possess their souls in peace and patience, notwithstanding the violence of the *Standard* towards them. They are willing to stand to what they have said. They still think the GOVERNOR committed an outrage in sending a spy in their midst. They still think it was an outrage to commit the entire administration of the laws in their community into the hands of negroes, and negroes *only*. They still think it inexpedient to condemn hastily or without reserve good citizens and true men who, failing to obtain from the law that protection which they have a right to demand, in self-defence resort to other means to secure it. "They still think any remedy not provided by law, is so dangerous that it ought not to be used except in the most extreme cases." They still think the conduct of the negroes in their midst, generally, has been praiseworthy.

They do not propose to be unnecessarily alarmed. They know that the day of *Holden's* omnipotence has passed. They know that the tyrants, SICKLES, MEADE, CANBY and MILES, no longer bear unlimited sway over them. They know there is such a thing as a *writ of Habeas Corpus*, which even Judge TOURGEE dare not refuse to the humblest citizen. They know there is such a thing as *trial by Jury*, which no power in the State can take away from them. They know that freedom of speech and freedom of action can no longer be abridged or denied to them. They know that *Governor* HOLDEN dare not send a foreign militia among them except in compliance with the forms of the law. They know that under the law they have a right to bear arms, and, if need be in self-defence, to use them. They know that *Governor* HOLDEN dare not openly touch a hair of the head of the humblest of them except in compliance with the forms of the law. They know that his or any other man's secret, unlawful attacks they have a right to resist with force and arms, even so far if need be, as "to meet murder with death."

Knowing these things they laugh to scorn the impotent anger of the *Standard* and its party, and go on their way rejoicing that a weapon has at last been found keen enough to pierce the hitherto impenetrable armor of Radicalism.

North Carolina Railroad.

After reading President SMITH'S lengthy letter, which we publish elsewhere, we would no longer wonder at his success as a Railroad man, if his energy of character and untiring industry were not well known to us before. Any one who could toil through nearly two columns of unimportant statements and meaningless generalities to answer a direct charge, substantiated by facts and figures, without faltering, with an honest pride seemingly in his labor, displays the pertinacity and determination necessary to succeed in what he undertakes. And we are free to say that if he was not restrained by an unfortunate contract, entered into in the "green leaf" of his administration, and by overpowering prejudices against this section and its Railroads, which we fear warps his judgment, his services as President of the North Carolina Railroad would long have been remembered to his own credit and the welfare of the Road.

There seems to us to be but one point in the letter of President SMITH. He evidently surrenders the original issue between us, and well he may, for we write with the printed copy of his Freight Tariff of September 1st, 1869, before us, and if we can multiply correctly, the rates are as we stated in a former article, which he does not attempt to controvert, except in the very general and rather unintelligible closing paragraph of his letter. Turning the issue from his heavy charges upon freight from Hillsboro' to Wilmington, he brings up the old question of transporting freight over his road *via* Raleigh or *via* Goldsboro', and contends that on his action in this matter lies all the complaints against him in this section of the State. This is the only issue raised by the present letter.

If we believed that President SMITH can make more money for his Road by stopping freight at Raleigh we do not blame him for doing so. But he ought not to let the line between Raleigh and Goldsboro' wither and die on this account. He cannot stop the expenses upon it, or the interest upon the cost of those forty-eight miles. If he cannot run it profitably in connection with the balance of his Road let him try to lease it to other Roads which can operate it to advantage—advantageously to the State, the citizens of Raleigh and those living along the line, and to themselves. Under the present management of the North Carolina there is virtually but one Railroad from Raleigh to the North, although in fact, *two* lead by that city, one only twenty-six miles longer than the other; but by reason of curves and grades the cheapest, if there was the same cordial co-operation between the connecting roads as there is on the other line.—Again: Wilmington is *forty-five miles* nearer Raleigh than Portsmouth and *forty-nine* miles nearer than Richmond. If the North Carolina Railroad would unite with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and our Steamship lines to the North in as low a tariff as with the line by the way of Norfolk, it is easy to perceive that at least one half of the Raleigh freight could come and go through this port, and over forty-eight miles of that road, from which President SMITH does not receive a single cent. Is he not by this very means driving business away from the eastern end of his Road? Does this result from prejudice to us, partiality to Dr. HAWKINS, or is it the honest conviction of his judgment as to the best interest of his Road? If the latter, President SMITH ought by all means to lease or give away the section of his Road between Raleigh and Goldsboro'.

We will not at this late day repeat the facts in regard to the transportation of freights by Raleigh and by Goldsboro'.—The people of middle and western North Carolina know to whom they are indebted for a decrease in the rates of through freight, and the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad know to whom they owe an increase in their receipts from this source. The officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad by their energy, intelligence and good management, *forced* the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to allow the North Carolina Railroad the same freight at Raleigh as if it went on to Goldsboro'. This was before Major SMITH'S presidency, and he may not have had time to investigate the history of this transaction. But we are credibly informed that even now President SMITH has been offered rates by the way of Goldsboro' which would be vastly advantageous to his Road if he would or could accept them.

In conclusion, after reminding Major SMITH that he forgot to explain why, under his liberal tariff, much freight from this city to Charlotte went over a longer route, across the river, into an adjoining State and over three Railroads, we will ask him:

First, could he not on some of his freight get the same rate to Greensboro' as to Raleigh from President Buford? And, second, has he not been offered rates by Goldsboro', over and above what he receives by Raleigh, sufficient to pay a handsome interest upon the additional cost of transportation? His answer to this last question will furnish the best reply to his own statements about receiving extra pay for extra work and expense. It will give us pleasure to publish his categorical answers.

A CUBAN MAN-OF-WAR IN OUR WATERS—SHE IS DETAINED BY THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.—Considerable sensation was created in our city by the arrival of a regularly commissioned Cuban man-of-war in our port last evening. This vessel sails under the name of the "Cuba," and arrived in the harbor below Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock. She put in for coal, having none but hard coal, almost entirely unfit for use, on board, and with one of her engines disabled. She had also encountered the late gale and the Captain claims that he put in in distress. One of the officers arrived in the city Sunday morning and chartered the tug Alpha to proceed to Smithville and then take a small vessel which had been chartered in tow, bringing her to the city and towing the boat back after loading her with the desired supply of coal. The custom house authorities got wind of the matter and a government officer was dispatched on the Alpha and reconnoitred and reported the true character of the vessel. The officer who had engaged the coal after returning to the city on the Alpha got wind of the position of matters and left Sunday night about 2 o'clock in a small boat. The Alpha was then chartered by the government, the craft loading with coal was seized, and U. S. Deputy Marshal Neff, supplied with the proper papers from the U. S. Commissioner, went down yesterday morning, leaving quite early, for the purpose of seizing the armed vessel where she lay under the guns of Fort Caswell.

The Marshal found the vessel to be as represented, was politely invited on board by the Commander, to whom he exhibited his papers. The officer exhibited his commission from the Cuban government, not pretending to deny who he was; but objected to being seized and brought up by the government officials, as he had put in here in distress. He consented, however, to come up to the city voluntarily, and gave his personal pledge to remain in port until the matter was settled by the government, which being agreed to by the Marshal, the vessel proceeded up as stated last evening. The Collector of Customs then telegraphed all the facts to the Government at Washington, laying the whole case before it for action. Many dispatches passed over the wires, but no disclosures are made as to the disposition of the ship.

THE VESSEL

As is stated above is now known as the "Cuba", and was formerly called the "Hornet;" and during the war was a blockade runner which made one or more trips into this port and was finally captured under the name of "Lady Sterling." She is a fine craft of great speed and a sister ship of the "North Heath," sunk just previous to the evacuation of Wilmington by the Confederate forces about three miles below this city.

WHERE FITTED OUT.

The "Cuba" as reported by the Captain was fitted out at sea. The last port that she is known to have sailed from is Halifax, N. S., where there are reports of her having been seized by the authorities and being forced to pay a considerable sum before released.

ARMAMENT AND MEN.

The "Cuba" has an armament of some six guns and is manned by about 100 men, with between 25 and 30 officers. She is well fitted out in every respect and is quite a formidable craft.

OFFICERS.

The officers are all gentlemen and a fine-looking and handsome set as ever walked a quarter deck. Commodore Higgins, the Commander, hails from Norfolk, Va.; several others are Virginians, and nearly all of them hail from the South and were in the Confederate army. Commodore Higgins was a Lieutenant in the navy before the war, entered the Southern army and was a Brigadier General under Pemberton at Vicksburg, and now has his full rank in the Cuban navy. He, Dr. McNulty, Capt. Ingraham and Mr. Phillips came ashore last night and took quarters at the Purcell House. They were dressed in the regular blue uniform of the American navy and presented a very fine appearance. The following is a complete list of the officers:

Commodore Edward Higgins, Commander.
Thos L. Dornin, Lieutenant Commander.
David A. Telfair, Navigating Officer and Lieutenant; C. W. Read, Lieut.; Dr. Fred. J. McNulty, Surgeon; Eugene Valiente, Paymaster; Prentiss Ingraham, Capt. of Marines and Private Secretary to Commander; Dr. E. W. Du Bose, Ass't Surgeon; D. D. Munro, 1st Lieut of Marines; Nicholas Esling, Master; R. Sommers, Henry S. Cooke, A. M. Mason, R. H. Gibson, Ensigns; W. D. Phillips, Antonio Munoz, Midshipmen; Louis French. Chief Engineer; Rob't Graham, John Lynch, W. H. Robinson, 1st Ass't Engineers; Jas. Dennison, Stephen Kearney, Joaquin Aguiar, Edwendo Torallas, 2d Ass't Engineers; John Mullay, Paymaster's Clerk; W J Taherty, Master's Mate.

THE RESULT

Of their detention here is looked upon quietly by the Commander, who seems to feel no special anxiety. He conducts himself with the dignified bearing to which his position entitles him, and throughout has been only the perfect gentleman and man of honor. His officers partake of the same spirit, and the Marshal is warm in his acknowledgment of their gentlemanly and courteous treatment of him while on board of the "Cuba." We will probably hear something about the final disposition of the vessel to-day.—*Daily Journal 5th.*

THE "CUBA"—HER FORMER MOVEMENTS.—As the sudden appearance of the "Cuba" among us has been made in advance of the disclosure of her movements, we publish as of some interest to our readers the following information which has reached us by mail. All along she has been known as the "Hornet"; and has twice been in the hands of government authorities—once in Halifax and once in Philadelphia—thus having passed through the hands of both British and American authorities. On both occasions she was permitted to depart after investigation, and it is claimed as one reason why she should be permitted to leave our port. The following extracts refer to her as the "Hornet", and conjecture as to how the Government is disposed towards her:

NEW YORK, October 3.—The New York Sunday Herald has a letter written on board the Cuban privateer Hornet, Sept. 27th, but giving no indications of the whereabouts of the steamer. The writer says the Hornet was sold to the Cuban republic at sea, soon after she left Halifax. She was subsequently met by a schooner from Halifax, which transferred a number of men, and shortly afterwards a ship came along side and supplied the privateer with Parrot guns and a quantity of ammunition. The officers of the Hornet say she can make 22 knots per hour.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The steamer Cuba, formerly the Hornet, is reported to have been off Barnegat on Thursday last. She was seen about 5 P. M. by a pilot who returned here yesterday, who spoke her. He describes her as being under sail, with bunked fires, evidently saving coal. She was steering south-south east. Her commander is Capt. Higgins, formerly in the United States navy, but during the war a Confederate officer.

A Washington special states that the government has not decided to take any action in the case of the Cuban privateer Hornet, nor is it probable she will be interfered with unless she commits depredations on American commerce. The administration takes the view that, under the circumstances, the Hornet cannot be considered strictly a privateer, and the Udited States is not bound to attempt her capture.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER—HER DETENTION STILL ORDERED—THE CASE BEFORE THE U. S. COMMISSIONER.—The officers of the Cuban steamship "Cuba," now detained in our port, were yesterday brought before U. S. Commissioner Rutherford for violation of the neutrality laws—the act of Congress passed April 20th, 1818. Judges Person and French appeared for the Government and Hon. Geo. Davis and Judge Meares for the officers representing the steamer.

The respondents were ready and anxious to enter into trial, but the Government was desirous to secure the attendance of witnesses from Washington and New York. A motion was therefore made by the Government counsel to postpone for ten days in order to secure the presence of these witnesses. Upon this motion there was considerable argument by the counsel pro and con, the Government urging the importance that this full time should be allowed, and the defendants alleging that it was unduly long. They asserted that the Government well knew the facts pertaining to their ship, and in an hour's notice could put their hands on the papers containing full information relative to her, and that she had once been under seizure in Philadelphia and was discharged by the authorities. Their counsel asserted the belief that the Government would produce no witnssses; and disliked the delay because in that time Spanish gold might accomplish much, and ventured the assertion that the only witnesses that would be brought against them, if any at all will be produced, will be obtained by Spanish gold. It was contended also that there was no right to detain this vessel, that the Republic of Cuba was duly recognized by nations other than the United States, and faced the world as a nation, though struggling for existence. The Government insisted in placing them in the ranks of insurgents merely.

The Commissioner decided to continue the case until Monday next, when the witnesses are to appear. In the meantime the "Cuba" remains in our port with the flag of the young Republic flying proudly to the breeze, while the officers have given their parole to the Marshal and are enjoying the liberty of the shore as far as the rules of the service permits.

Daily Journal 6th.

THE CUBAN MAN-OF-WAR "CUBA"—FESTIVITIES ON BOARD—MINGLING OF THE BRAVE AND THE FAIR.—It is with gratification that we state that the Cuban man-of-war in her stay in our port has not found the detention tedious. Though the Government may delay the trial in the effort to hunt up witnesses, yet so long as the spirit of gallantry and true gentlemanly breeding still remains in the hearts of her brave officers they will find their stay in our port anything but irksome.

A charming and attractive scene was witnessed on board the decks of this noble ship yesterday. A large party of ladies and gentlemen, availing themselves of the kind invitation of the officers, visited the ship last evening and there was a beautiful and glorious mingling of the Brave and the Fair. The main deck was converted into a ball room, the cabin into a saloon and the after deck into an ante-room, where a rich collation was spread. All that gentlemanly hospitality could suggest was supplied, and was enjoyed in turn by the full promptings of gratitude and appreciation. Our ladies were out in all their beauty, our gentlemen full of courteous reciprocation and the gallant officers donned their most captivating smiles and agreeable manners to render the occasion pleasant and their ship a place of welcome.

By kind invitation we were one of the favored number present. We more than enjoyed the scene. The after deck was hung around with the flags of all nations, above which the flag of the young Republic of Cuba floated proudly and defiantly. Raised aloft by gallant hands and unfaltering hearts, there they declare it shall continue to wave proudly and yet triumphantly or else be bathed with their blood, unless the Government should ruthlessly seize and codemn this ship which made our port in distress. Here on this deck pleasant *tete-a-tetes* were formed; below were the dancers in joyful numbers treading the intricate mazes and whirl of gay cotillions. Paired off with fair and beautiful maidens, lovely in the modesty with which their whole appearance beamed, were the gallant officers, manly in their noble bearing and yet yielding to the inspiring sound of the music, their fine new uniforms mingling pleasantly with the gayer colors of the ladies' handsome attire.

In the cabin the honors of the ship were done in the absence of Comodore Higgins, (forced on shore by indisposition) by Lieutenant Commanding Dornin and Captain Ingraham the Commander of the Marines and Private Secretary to the Commodore, and Lieutenants Reide Telfair and the other corteous officers. Here the members of the press had especial evidence of the hospitality of the ship and were toasted and did toast. Many pleasant responses followed and many were the compliments paid to this noble body of men, embarked in a new enterprise under a young flag, and regularly commissioned as officers of a regular man-of-war in the Cuban service, scorning all allusions as privateers and proud in the conciousness of their authority and strength.

We cannot say how long the dance and other pleasures enjoyed would have continued had night not warned the fair ones and their gallant attendants away. We confess that we had not time to look over the ship as we desired, but hope to visit her again to-day. Of her officers we have already spoken. The men are a stout and fine looking body and under most excellent disciplinine, and we have no doubt will prove themselves to be what they are regarded. We were shown some of the commissions of the officers. These are regularly executed in due form and have the seal and endorsement of the Cuban Republic, proving beyond question that the ship is no mere privateer. She is a noble vessel and manned by stout hearts.

Daily Journal 7th.

REMARKABLE BEANS—PROPAGATED SCUPPERNONG GRAPES—COFFEE FROM THE SEED.—Mr. L. Froelich, of Kenansville, has placed upon our table specimens of a peculiar kind of bean and an improved scuppernong grape, together with a quantity of grape seed parched and ground and pertaking of the substance of coffee. Six of the bean seed were obtained from one of Sherman's bummers in 1865, which Mr. Froelich planted in 1866. From this yield in 1866 he planted one peck from which 30 bushels were produced in 1869. From this it will be seen that they are exceedingly prolific, and are also, we are informed, excellent food either in a green or dry state. The pod when matured averages 12 inches in length and 15 beans to the pod. They can be cultivated on almost any soil, but require a whole summer to mature.

The sample of grape seed, prepared for use as coffee excites our attention. From a bushel of grapes 2 quarts of seed can be saved, equal to about 4 pounds when dried. They require eight days for fermentation. The method of drying is thus described: First extract the juice from the grape for wine; then let the pomace remain in a tub or open barrel about eight days to ferment, and this will take the oil and bitter taste from the seed. Then take the seed and dry and sift them clean and they are ready for parching and making coffee, which thus prepared from the seed of the scuppernong grape is said to be equal to the best Java.

The specimens of scuppernong grapes propagated by Mr. Froelich are the finest that we have seen this season. These he says he can ship to California and that they will reach there in good order. They cling to the vine with great tenacity and will remain there until shriveled. About the last of the present month preparations for shipping will commence. The saccharine matter of the juice of these grapes will reach 100 degrees in Oechelscken's scales, while the common scuppernong will only show the possession of 60 degrees, and require the addition of sugar to reach 80 degrees, necessary to the manufacture of normal wine. The propagated grape needs no sugar or spirits. Of these Mr. Froelich has some 2,000 rooted plants for sale the present season.

North Carolina Railroad.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE N. C. R. R. Co.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
October 2d, 1869.

Editors Wilmington Journal—

GENTLEMEN: It is not that I am so much influenced by your invitation of discussing the management of our Railroads, and for the purpose of picking flaws in the management of other Roads, as it is to be correctly represented and to defend this road from unwarranted assertions, that I beg leave to reply to the article in your paper of the 29th ult., in which, to say the least, you do us injustice by doing yourself what you erroneously accuse me of doing; that is, drawing a comparison between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad *through* and our local tariff.

I deem it only necessary to state facts to refute your assertions that I am prejudiced against Eastern North Carolina, and more especially the city of Wilmington.

But, Messrs. Editors, I don't know that I can blame you so much for saying so. You know "a drowning man will catch at a straw," and besides it's so very pleasant to be sympathised with.

But to state the facts: In July 1868, in taking charge of the North Carolina Railroad, I soon found we were operating under tariffs transporting freights from points on this and C. C. & A. Railroad to points north *via* Raleigh and Portsmouth, and *via* Goldsboro' and Portsmouth, for the same through charge—and the North Carolina Railroad's proportion was identically the same *via* Goldsboro' as *via* Raleigh, a distance nevertheless of forty-eight miles further. The route of the freights being optional with the shipper, it therefore being left to shippers to say whether the North Carolina Railroad should transport their freights forty-eight miles for nothing or not. At this time the freights were about equally divided—about one-half going *via* Goldsboro' and one-half *via* Raleigh. Believing it to be but just and fair that, for extra work and expense, that we should have extra pay, we so arranged our Tariffs—not lowering them *via* Raleigh, but increasing *via* Goldsboro'.—And just here, Messrs. Editors, comes "the tug of war;" from that moment the North Carolina Railroad ceased to be a great Railroad. Just on this point is the origin of all this complaint, and of your *supposed* prejudice that I have for Eastern North Carolina and the city of Wilmington, for previous to this nothing of the kind existed, and since then it has all originated. Now, if any one can legitimately prove why we should not receive more for transporting freights two hundred and twenty-three miles than we receive for transporting the same articles one hundred and seventy-five miles; and if it can be proven that it cost no more, then we will willingly acknowledge that we erred in increasing our Tariff on freights *via* Goldsboro', and until then we will not acknowledge it.—For, since by our last Annual Report, it is shown that we received and sent out *via* Raleigh and Goldsboro' thirty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-six tons through freight—thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-eight tons went *via* Goldsboro', five thousand six hundred and eighty of which went *via* Portsmouth, the remainder *via* Wilmington and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, on all of which from or to points west of Raleigh, we justly received an increased rate—twenty-six thousand and eighty-eight tons went *via* Raleigh, on which we received as much as though it had gone *via* Goldsboro'. By the previous arrangements of tariffs, and as it has been before stated the freights *via* the two routes were about equally divided, we may safely say we saved the cost of transporting seven thousand four hundred and forty-six tons of freight forty-eight miles, for which we would have received nothing. This with the increased rate for transporting freights forty-eight miles farther makes quite an item, and may, in some respect, account for an increase of revenue and a decrease of expenses.

Messrs. Editors, *we are not* prejudiced against Eastern North Carolina and the city of Wilmington, but we are prejudiced to the interest of the North Carolina Railroad, and as its chief officer it has my first consideration, and it remains yet to be proven that my action in increasing our charges *via* Goldsboro' has resulted otherwise than to the interest of the same, as figures tell too plainly in my favor.

It being proven that this increase of the North Carolina Railroad's proportion on through freights *via* Goldsboro' being the origin of this complaint; and I hope, also, fully proven that it was but legitimate and just for us to do so—let us look a little further—at this time there was no competition for northern freights *via* Wilmington. In a few months, however, through rates were made from all points on this road to New York and other northern cities *via* Wilmington—on which it must be borne in mind that although we charged more to Goldsboro' than to Raleigh, the North Carolina Railroad's proportion *was not a pro-rata rate* on the amount received *via* the Seaboard route, but only a slight increase for the increased distance—only about (8c.) eight cents per one hundred pounds as an average on the four classes of freights being added for transporting them forty-eight miles farther; for instance, on freights that we received, say sixty cents per one hundred pounds *via* the Seaboard route for forty-eight miles, instead of charging one dollar and twenty cents for forty-eight miles further, we only charged sixty-eight cents; and this accounts for our only charging on one thousand two hundred and twenty-one pounds of onions from Hillsboro' to Goldsboro' only ninety-seven cents more than we would have received on the same to Raleigh, instead of three dollars and forty-two cents, as you have erroneously stated it. And yet, because we don't knock off the ninety-seven cents and carry it the forty-eight miles further for nothing, you say "we are prejudiced against Eastern North Carolina and Wilmington," and accuse me of managing the North Carolina Railroad inimically to North Carolina ports. This is indeed too absurd to admit of a denial.

Now bear in mind another fact, before this through tariff was made to points North *via* Wilmington we had a through tariff from Wilmington to points on this Road but little less than the two local tariffs of the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads and considerably more than the through tariff *via* Wilmington—and which I believe gave pretty general satisfaction. When the through tariff was made *via* Wilmington to points north, for the sole purpose of putting the merchants of your city on an equal footing with those of Northern cities, I proposed our Wilmington tariff should be the same, less the steamer's charges, and it was the greatest difficulty I could get the officers of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to consent thereto—and at last only by preparing a tariff to meet the exhorbitant charges of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and instructing our Goldsboro' Agent to make North Carolina Railroad charges accordingly, when the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad charges on Wilmington local freights were not made in accordance with the through tariff, thereby virtually forcing them to accept the through tariff for Wilmington freights proper. And yet I am accused of being "prejudiced" to that city and managing the North Carolina Railroad inimical thereto. As my actions have proven otherwise, I claim that your assertions are unwarranted.

This tariff is now in effect on Wilmington freights, for when we deemed it to be to the best interests of this company to charge on Charlotte and our first station east thereof a *pro rata* rate on northern freights via Wilmington, my insructions were, that the Wilmington freights were not affected by this change, but would remain as before, as it was only the through freights we wished to change, and to prove the same you have only to refer to my letter of July 13th to the President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, of which the following is a copy:

[COPY.]

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE N. C. R. R. Co.
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C.,
July 13th, 1869.

Col, R. R. Bridgers,
Pres't W. & W. R. R. Co.:

Dear Sir:—Notice is hereby given that the Through Freight Tariff now in effect in connection with the North Carolina Steamship Company, the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad and this Road will be out of effect in a few days; so soon as other Tariffs can be prepared by which on all through freight the same per mile will be charged *via* your route as we receive *via* the Seaboard route.

This is only to apply to through freights proper, the Local business of Wilmington can remain as now—or until other arrangements can be made.

I am, sir, yours truly,
W. A. SMITH, President.

And in making your calculations Messrs. Editors, you must have left it to some "*careless clerk*," or some one who either knowingly for the purpose of misrepresenting the matter—or else ignorantly got hold of the wrong Tariff. I yet claim and can prove by our Tariffs that my calculations are correct, "*careless clerks*" nevertheless.

You say "the North Carolina Railroad charges on Salt from Goldsboro' to Charlotte, two hundred and twenty-three miles, forty cents per sack, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad *only charges* fifteen cents from Wilmington to Goldsboro', eighty-four miles," and which you say "is *considerably* cheaper, as may be seen by a simple calculation." Your idea of anything *considerable* must be *very small*, or, Messrs. Editors "you must have left this calculation to your *careless clerk*" again, for the actual difference is only 15·307 of a cent, and it is our custon in such instances to allow the company to which the larger portion of the fraction is due, the entire unit account for the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad proportion being *considerably* less than ours as you consider it.

Besides, Messrs. Editors, I claim that this Company is entitled to more per mile than the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad for various reasons—but not that it is not or cannot be operated as cheap—but it is a better, safer, and more reliable road; for when we are so unfortunate as to loose or damage freights, we pay for the same promptly, thereby making the insurance by this route quite an item. I dare say if you would reduce the price of your paper from ten dollars to two dollars per annum, the same as the New Berne "Times" and the Rutherford "Star" you would get a great many subscribers; but as you publish a good reliable paper, I believe you justly entitled to it and your paper well worth the amount you charge for it, while these other two would be dear at almost any price, and just in the same proportion are we entitled to more pay

n the Wilmington and Weldon Rail-d. t to prove that we do not get it, and that we do not discriminate in favor e Seaboard route against your city, have only to require your *"careless* " to furnish you the *correct Tariff* and e an impartial comparison of the same. I am yours,

With much respect,
W. A. Smith, President.

STATE NEWS

ducational Change.—The Executive mittee of the Chatham Educational ciation have wisely changed the time he meeting of the Association from 14th to the 21st of October, which is week of the Fair. Let all the teachers he State attend. The time has come n they should speak out and instruct grown children of the State as to what ld be done for the instruction and ation of the minor children, who, all the State, are growing up in ignoe and, it may be, in vice.

e repeat, we hope all the teachers of State, who can do so, will attend the cational Convention on the day named, October) as we have reason to believe matters of vital importance to the edional interests of the State will come or consideration at that Convention. Raleigh *Sentinel.*

he Greene County Railroad Meet-—According to previous notice a large ber of the people of Greene county mbled in the Courthouse in Snow on Saturday, the 25th September, to ss the importance of building a rail- through Greene county, from some t on the Wilmington and Weldon rail-

e meeting was organized by appoint- Dr. W. J. Jones President, Colonel ph Dixon, Vice-President, and Theo. ards Secretary.

r. Jerry Barrard, of Pitt county, was d on and responded in a very able ch, urging the importance to the peoof Greene and Pitt, adopting some dy measures by which railroad comication could be established through counties named. Mr. Barrard was owed by Col. Dixon, Mr. Galloway, J. Speight and W. J. Rasbury, who pointout to the people the importance of g forward with this movement.

n motion of Mr. Rasbury, a committee x, viz: Dr. John Harvy, J. Q. Jack- Swift Galloway, S. H. Edwards, J. P. ight and Dr. W. J. Jones, were apted to co-operate with a committee n Pitt county, to confer with the Pre- nt and Superintendent of the Wilmingand Weldon Railroad and receive any positions they may have to make to aid people in building said road.

hat this meeting adjourn to meet again now Hill on Saturday, the 9th day of ober, 1869, to receive the report of said mittee.

hat the Secretary of this meeting ad- s letters to the Hon. R. R. Bridgers, S. L. Fremont and Maj. John Win- requesting them to be present at the eral meeting to be held at Snow Hill Saturday, the 16th day of October,

hat the proceedings of this meeting be warded to the Goldsboro' Messenger Wilson Plaindealer, with request for lication, and also that other papers in State friendly to this movement be rested to copy.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

e understand that our friend, J. C. d, intends establishing a broom factot this place soon. He has connected him a regular broom maker, from North, and we have no doubt they turn out a good article. Success to it. sheville *News.*

fter one of the longest droughts known at this season of the year, on Satur- last we were visited by a heavy fall of , lasting nearly all night, and part of next day. It has cleared off cold. On sday and Wednesday mornings we had vy frosts, and fires and winter clothing very necessary for comfort. Asheville *News.*

og Cholera.—A gentleman who has n traveling in the Western part of this e informs us that the disease among hogs known as "cholera" has spread ond the Blue Ridge, and that many s have died with it.

farmer in Yadkin county has checked disease by washing out the mouth and oat of the hog with a strong decoction le from persimmon bark. He has not a hog since using the remedy, which first communicated to him by a negro n who had tried it. A little alum ad- to the decoction would improve it no bt.—Charlotte *Democrat.*

ourt Week.—Yesterday (Monday) was day contemplated by law for the bening of the Fall term of Wake Superior rt, but His Honor, Judge Watts, not king his appearance, the Sheriff opened Court and declared the same adrned until this morning, 10 o'clock. A usand persons, jurors, witnesses, plain-, defendants, were all disappointed, m among some who had work to do at ne—much dissatisfaction was expressed. good many lazy negroes were hanging nd, ready to be "kotched on de jury," they were worse disappointed than rbody else.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

We learn that Col. Folk, while on the e Ridge Mountains, between Boone Jefferson, was shot at by three men reted at the side of the road. He was ing in a buggy, and the horse taking ght at the firing, ran off, threw the Col. and severely injured him in the head. clue could be had of the would be murrers.—Asheville *News.*

State Fair.—It may not be generally own that visitors to the ensuing State ir to be held on the 19th, 20th, 21st and of October will be passed on the Railads for one fare. Those buying tickets ght to mention the object of their visit Raleigh to the Railroad Agent, who will ange matters for them. Articles intend- for exhibition will be carried both ways e.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Got Over His Fright.—General Laflin s got over his fright sufficiently to visit tt, and look after the new converts. A adical said he had gone down full of mon-, to carry the election. If he had said ll of whiskey, we should not have gainyed the declaration. We think when bbott goes to Florida, or Laflin to Pitt, ey should each be arrested under the vaant act, for they have no means of makg an honest living at the places named. Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Returned.—His Excellency, Gov. Holen, returned home yesterday. We canot add, in the usual parlance on such ocsions, "apparently in fine health and pirits," for we have not yet seen him. ome seemed to think he was making an nusually long stay from the Capital. Ineed, *we* had begun to feel a little uneasy bout him; but we knew if he *could* get ome, he would; he could not resist the athetic appeal we made to him last week come home. David, the man who bears the bag and what is put therein," ot home on Monday. There are some ehind yet.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

From the Norfolk Journal.

An Important Decision.

Validity of Contracts in Confederate Times.

The following opinion was given in the Hustings Court of Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, by Judge Oldfield:

Gilbert Elliott & Co., vs. the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, et. als—in chancery.

Messrs. Scarburgh, Duffield and Sharp for plaintiff, and Messrs. Holliday, Gayle & Watts for defendants.

Bill—The bill in this suit sets forth substantially that on or about September 13, 1864, a contract was made by and between the plaintiffs and the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, by the terms of which it was agreed that the plaintiffs should deliver to said company one hundred tons of good serviceable railroad iron at Kinston, N. C. In consideration of which the said railroad company agreed to deliver to plaintiffs two hundred tons of old worn out railroad iron at Goldsboro' or Wilmington at the option of the railroad company; that although the plaintiffs delivered, according to contract the one hundred tons of iron, yet, although often requested, the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company has refused and neglected to deliver the two hundred tons of old iron, or any part of the same. Damages laid at $8,000 and interest.

Answer—The answer of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company admits the making of the contract as set forth in the bill, and also the delivery of one hundred tons of iron by the plaintiffs to them, but set forth the following defences:

1. That they delivered all, or nearly all, of said two hundred tons of iron to plaintiffs, in full satisfaction of the contract.

5. That at the time the said contract was made, plaintiffs were acting as agents for the Confederate States, and all that plaintiffs did in and about the premises, was done as such agents; also that the funds used by plaintiffs for the purchase of one hundred tons of good iron from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company, exchange with the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company for the two hundred tons of iron, were the funds of the Confederate States Government.

3. That the State of North Carolina and others had a lien by mortgage on the one hundred tons of good iron purchased by plaintiffs from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad company; and, therefore, neither the plaintiffs nor the Confederate States government had title to said one hundred tons of good iron, and could transfer none to the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, except such title as was subject to the lien created by said mortgage.

4. That the said contract was "illegal, null and void, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States and State of North Carolina;" that the two hundred tons of old iron which was to be received by the plaintiffs from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company was intended by them to be applied in the construction of iron-clads for the use of the Confederate States Navy.

First—The first question to be decided in this case is: was there a delivery of the two hundred tons of old iron, or any part thereof, to the plaintiffs by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company in accordance with the terms of the contract? It is clear that the burthen of proof is with the defence to show the delivery.

The decision of this question, upon a review of the testimony, is attended with but little difficulty. Mr. J. J. Robertson, whose business it was, as agent for plaintiffs, to know all about the matter, testifies positively and unequivocally that there was no such delivery; and he says further: "I am very positive that I made three different applications for the delivery of the iron to Colonel Fremont and Mr. Wallace, (the Superintendent and President of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company); they replied that they were so pressed by the want of transportation that they could not deliver it, but would do so as soon as they could.

Although the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company prove that one hundred and three tons and one thousand eight hundred and ten pounds were placed on the wharf at Wilmington, and, perhaps, more, (as at that point the scales with which the weighing was done became disordered,) and, although the pile of iron on the wharf was pointed out to Mr. Robertson and he was told that it was considered at his risk, (Mr. R., for some reason not remembered, declining to receive it), surely it cannot be that this was a delivery. I do not understand that the authorities quoted by counsel for defence sustain any such proposition as this,

Lord Ellenborough, in Hanson vs. Meyers, 6 Easts R. 614, says, in delivering the opinion of the court, "If anything remains to be done on the part of the seller, as between him and the buyer, before the commodity purchased is to be delivered, a complete present right of property has not attached in the buyer." In my opinion all the authorities quoted by counsel coincide with this learned opinion, and I have no doubt it is the law in Virginia.

In addition to this, it is, I think, a proper and reasonable presumption, from the evidence, taking into consideration the bulky nature of the old iron, that the iron so claimed to be delivered to plaintiffs, remained on the wharf where it was put until the restoration of the railroad to the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company by the Federals; which pile was subsequently sold by the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company and the proceeds of the sale applied to their own use.

In consideration of all these facts and circumstances, I am irresistibly forced to the conclusion that there was no delivery to the plaintiffs of the 200 tons of old iron, or any part of the same in satisfaction or part satisfaction of the contract.

Second—Were the plaintiffs in this transaction the agents of the Confederate States Government.

I do not consider it necessary, after the critical analysis given to the testimony on this point by the counsel, to discuss at length the merits of this question. The only direct and positive testimony in the case shows conclusively to my mind that the plaintiffs at the time were contractors with the Confederate States Government to build certain iron-clad gunboats, batteries, etc., and in no legal sense of the term were they agents.

Capt. Cook, who (under orders of his government—Confederate States) contracted for the building of the Albemarle and the "battery not named," says so in almost as many words. He is the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company's witness, and so far as appears from the record, an honest witness, and not to be suspected of a perversion of the facts of the case. My conclusion is, that the plaintiffs in this transaction were not the agents of the Confederate States Government. and although Col. Fremont, Mr. Whitehead and others testify from their impressions and conclusions that the plaintiffs (or their agent, Mr. Robertson, for them) were acting as such agents, yet it cannot be that testimony of such an unsatisfactory character shall be permitted to contradict and outweigh the positive evidence adduced by Messrs. Robertson and Cook, who are credible, disinterested witnesses, and whose business it was to know about the matters about which they were testifying.

Third—As to the lien by mortgage on the one hundred tons of good iron, purchased by plaintiffs from the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company and exchanged for two hundred tons of old iron in dispute.

This point was substantially abandoned, or not insisted on, in the oral argument by Messrs. Holliday and Gayle, and I consequently only remark that, in my opinion, no competent evidence was introduced to sustain it. Clearly the deed should have been introduced or its absence explained, before oral testimony could have been received of its contents. Consequently the defence have failed to establish this point.

Fourth—Was the contract entered into between the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company and the plaintiffs illegal, null and void, because it was the intention of the plaintiffs to apply it in the construction of the iron-clads to be used in the naval service of the Confederate States?

Clearly in the light of the decisions upon this point, there can be no doubt that it was "illegal, null and void," if such were the purposes of the plaintiffs. The authorities quoted by defence fully sustain this point, and I find a remarkable coincidence in the authorities quoted by both parties. The law, then, being settled, there is nothing remaining to be done, except an examination of the testimony. I would remark, however, before proceeding to the examination of the evidence, that the recent decision of Chief Justice Chase (cited by defendant's counsel) in Evans and Evans vs. the city of Richmond, uses this language: "Any contract, the object of which is to give aid and support to rebellion against the United Stares, is void."

The rule that "the presumption of law is in favor of the legality of a contract" (Chitty on Contracts, 9th ed., 673) is, however, quite as well settled, and "the objection that a contract is immoral and illegal, as between plaintiff and defendant sounds at all times very ill in the mouth of defendant" (Ibid.) I am brought to this conclusion, then, that the evidence to prove that a contract is in contravention of the laws of the country must be clear and conclusive—so clear and conclusive as to leave no rational doubt in the mind.

The counsel for the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company insist that the plaintiffs made the exchange of good railroad iron for the old worn out railroad iron, intending to apply it to the construction of iron-clads for the Confederate States Navy, and say: "Elliott & Co., in their letter, declare it; Gov. Vance shows it could have been obtained for no other purpose; the guard furnished by the military commander at Kinston, the transportation by Government train to Wilmington, the weighing by a Confederate officer, and the placing upon the wharf to be rolled in plates—indeed, every witness shows the purpose to which it was to be applied."

That there is much in the facts and circumstances adduced to produce the impression on the mind that Gilbert Elliott & Co. did intend to apply this old iron to sheathe the iron-clads cannot I think, be denied; but the question, in my view, to be determined, is, as stated above: Do these facts and circumstances make such an impression on the mind as to leave no reasonable doubt as to the conclusion?—Chief Justice Chase, in the case of "Evans & Evans vs. The City of Richmond," before referred to, says: "The *memorial of the City Council of Richmond to the Legislature* excludes all doubt on this point," i. e., "a very leading object was to give aid and support to the rebellion." The *memorial* was record evidence—the best possible.

It must be remembered that all parties privy to this transaction were (so-called) citizens of the Confederate States at war with the United States.

There was no reason for concealment.—The plaintiffs in their own opinion of others conversant with the facts, were doing patriotic service for their common country, in building these iron-clads for the defence of North Carolina. Men do not take pains to hide their good deeds.—If they had been in such a position as to have been under the necessity of concealing what they were doing, as violators of the law commonly are, good reasons would exist why inferences, impressions, and suspicious circumstances should be taken as proof; but in this case I can see no reason why the proof should not be as clear as the noon-day sun—they had no reason to hide their tracks.

Captain Cook who, as officer of the Confederate States Government, made the contract for the building of the ironclads with plaintiffs, and who, it is natural to presume, knew more about the contract thany any other witness, says that the plaintiffs were not to furnish the iron to sheathe the vessels; the terms of the contract were that the Confederate States Government were to do this. Why then the exchange by plaintiffs of this iron?—Robertson says "they had not made up their minds what to do with it." At different times they stated different objects for which they intended it. Was the intent *then* to apply it to the purpose of sheathing the ironclads fully formed in their minds? If not *then*, when was it so formed? Did they ever stipulate with the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, or any one else to use it?

The *inference* that they intended so to use it can be drawn from their letter to Wallace; *but it is only an inference.* As to self-commendation, an extra inducement for a liberal bid from the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company a protestation of zeal and earnestness in the service of their State and the Confederate States.

The money paid to plaintiffs by the Confederate States Government to enable them to purchase iron from the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad was so paid because the Government owed it to them. Captain Cook says so, and also asserts that they had a right to do as they pleased with it—that the Confederate Government had nothing whatever to do with this contract with the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad.

Col. Fremont states some facts that go very far to show that the two hundred tons of old iron were to be used in the service of the Confederate States Government; but he destroys the value of his evidence when he states that "it was very difficult to separate that transaction from others of a similar nature going on with the Confederate States Navy Department." I have no doubt that all the witnesses for the defence are conscientious in their beliefs, conclusions and impressions; but I do not think that either their belief, conclusions or impressions should be given the weight of the fact testified to by Mr. Robertson and Capt. Cook. These two gentlemen were in such position that they knew, and knowing, testified clearly and understandingly by the transaction.

I am of the opinion that the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company have failed to bring that preponderance of proof which is necessary to warrant me in sustaining them in their views on this point.

In conclusion, I would say, that I have considered all the points raised by the defendants, the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, including the one raised by the supplemental and amended answer. Without ruling upon that point, (as the conclusions to which I have arrived upon the merits of the case render it unnecessary) I would say that I think the weight of authority is against the admissibility of the pleading.

There being no dispute as to the amount of damages and interest, there must be a decree for plaintiffs as asked for in the bill.

G. S. Oldfield.

September 14th, 1869.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Connecticut.

Hartford, Oct. 5—Noon.

The telegraph has been prostrated so badly by the storm as to prevent returns.

Hartford has gone democratic by a majority of seven hundred.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 5—Noon.

The Legislature convened at noon with a full attendance in the House, and a temporary organization was effected with Wm. McLaughlin, of Rockbridge, as Speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albemarle, Clerk; and adjourned till to-morrow when permanent officers will be elected.

Bowden Wells, who is a republican, protested against any officer, temporary or permanent, taking his seat who had not taken the iron-clad oath.

The Senate met with Lieut. Gov. Lewis in the Chair. The organization is not yet completed, but it will be that of the caucus last night. Davis, an old incumbent, is Clerk; Wirt Harrison, an old incumbent, is Sergeant at Arms; Minor, of London, is first and Abraham Hall (colored) Second Doorkeeper.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 5—Noon.

The Supreme Court was in session to-day but had no quorum.

Boutwell failing to reach Philadelphia last night, will try again next Saturday.

The Administration is on the defensive regarding the charges of complicity with gold speculations.

The Supreme Court will probably hear the Yerger habeas corpus case Friday.

The case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax is to be soon argued.

From New Hampshire.

Concord, Oct. 5—Noon.

There was a violent storm at this place to-day. The telegraph North of here is interrupted. The river is rising fast, and the damage caused by the storm is considerable.

Destructive Flood.

Troy, Oct. 5—Noon.

The flood at this place is unprecedented. Three persons have been drowned.

From New York.

New York, Oct. 5—Noon.

The Herald's Madrid special reports that Espera Cuessa's troops lost twenty killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Republicans were one thousand strong, and after losing forty killed and sixty wounded with a number captured, retreated to the mountains.

From Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5—Noon.

The flood is subsiding and freighting and travel has been resumed.

Car Shops Destroyed by Fire.

Omaha, Oct. 5—Noon.

The Car Shops of the Union Pacific Railroad are burned. The loss is very heavy.

From Washington—A Member of the North Carolina Legislature Fingering in Washington City, &c., &c.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 5—P. M.

Samuel Portue, a negro member of the North Carolina Legislature, was on trial in this city to-day for larceny. He was acquitted.

Fears are entertained at the Revenue Bureau that Collector McGee has been killed or that he has absconded. He has not been heard from since the 21st of August.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

Benjamin B. Emory has been appointed Collector of the Third Mississippi District.

Attorney General Hoar decides that Sherman's recent order is illegal excluding claim agents and attorneys from prosecuting claims before the War Department.

Supervisor Presbury reports that forty stills have been seized and one thousand gallons of spirits captured, and thirty-five men arrested in the mountains of Virginia by a squad of Federal cavalry.

There were no developments made known of the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Flood in Connecticut.

Hartford, Oct, 5—P. M.

The full report of the flood shows that immense damage has been done. Bridges and factories were swept away and several lives lost.

Virginia Legislature.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 5—P. M.

The Senate elected all the officers named in the noon dispatch—a Wells Republican making the same protest as was made in the house against their entering office without taking the "Iron Clad" oath. The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow

Both parties will caucus to-night—the Wells men to prepare their ticket for Speaker—Gen. D. B. White who was nominated for that position last night being regarded as objectionable to Gen. Butler, having challenged him when in this city. White has withdrawn and the ticket will be changed to-night.

The Wells Republicans ran a regularly nominated ticket for officers in the Senate to-day, which received six votes.

There is but little talk about the senatorship to-day, in view of the more immediate interest in the choice of Speaker by the Walker men in caucus to-night.

Robert Douglass, Private Secretary of President Grant, was in this city to-day.

From Stanton, Va.—Man Killed—Agricultural Fair.

Stanton, Va., Oct. 5—P. M.

A man named McClellan, from Pennsylvania, was killed at Charlottesville to-day in attempting to leap on a railroad train while in motion.

Great preparations are being made here for the Valley Agricultural Fair, which commences on Tuesday next.

From Washington.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6—Noon.

In the Supreme Court to-day] all were present but Mr. Field.

The Court is hearing the Gas Light case from Memphis.

Nothing whatever has been received here regarding the Tennessee Legislature.

The New York Times says they have advices that Johnson men have been elected as presidency officers in both Houses.

From New York.

New York, Oct. 6—Noon.

A Chinaman named Cong killed Chas. Archoc, his own wife and himself. Jealousy was the cause.

A negro butcher killed a white man here today.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Oct. 6—Noon.

In the House to-day two resolutions were offered that the iron-clad oath be now administered to members and temporary officers of the House, which were referred to the proper committee when it shall be appointed.

A protest adopted by the Republican caucus last night was presented. It is framed with a view to answering Attorney General Hoar's argument, and protests against any acts of the Legislature at this session, the members not having taken the iron-clad oath, and the body being therefore illegal. It was referred.

The following nominations were made for Speaker: Stephanus Turner, of Rappahannock; S. T. Maddox, of Chesterfield, and John B. Crenshaw, of Richmond. Turner, who was nominated by a Conservative, obtained 87 votes. Maddox, nominated by a Wells Republican, obtained 31 votes, and Crenshaw 5 Turner was declared elected.

In the discussion the point was pressed that Turner now send an application before Congress for the removal of his political disabilities, and it was explained that though not able to take the test oath, he was not disqualified by the 14th amendment.

J. B. Bigger, the old incumbent, was elected Clerk.

In the Senate the same protest of the Republican caucus was presented and a resolution was adopted laying it on the table on the ground that it was manifestly an effort to obstruct reconstruction, and was in plain opposition to the intention of Congress expressed in the reconstruction acts, and in direct violation of the interpretation of said acts by the administration.

A resolution was adopted, informing the Commanding General of the organization of the Senate, when it adjourned.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

Havana, Oct 6—Noon.

The first Cuban cable is unserviceable. The second cable, which lands five miles east of Havana, commenced working to day.

From Washington.

Washington, Oct. 6—P. M.

The revenue receipts to-day was over half a million dollars.

Proceedings at Wilmington against the Hornet were ordered by the Cabinet yesterday.

A report here that Secretary Fish had been notified that the English and French governments had ordered their fleets to pursue the Hornet and hang the crew, is untrue.

Attorney General Hoar has rendered his opinion to the effect that the Secretary of War cannot preclude claim agents or attorneys from prosecuting business in his department in all proper cases, but where there is reason to suspect frauds, the right and duty exist to suspend such business intercourse; it being proper and obligatory to protect the government from fraud.

The Agent or Attorney should be furnished with the reasons for such suspension. In order to vindication the opinion was rendered in cases alleged to affect the payment of bounties to colored troops, it being said by an officer who investigated similar claims that they were tainted with fraud.

J. H. VanAlstone, in behalf of the New Orleans tobacco merchants, called on Commissioner Delano to-day and asked that purchases of tobacco in Virginia and North Carolina for May shipment in bond. The course of Mr. Delano promises relief to New Orleans and Mobile merchants as well as to Southern manufacturers.

In the matter of Benj. Brown, Eli Wood, John Halligan, Granville Rose, William Andrews and Phillip Stonementz, Hon. W. W. Boyce formerly of South Carolina asked leave to file a motion for writs of habeas corpus in these cases, and the motion was directed to be argued on Friday next. The prisoners are charged with murder in Texas in June last, and it is alleged that they are now being tried by military commission.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 6—P. M.

The House chose T. C. Crittenden Sergeant at Arms and adjourned.

L. Turner, who was elected Speaker of the House to-day is a lawyer, about sixty years old, and one of the first advocates of the reconstruction acts in the State. He was an old Whig, but changed to a Douglas democrat in 1860 and was shortly afterwards defeated as a Union candidate for the Legislature.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 7—Noon.

Stocks opened weak but became firmer with an upward tendency. Money easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange, long, 109¼; short 109¾. Gold 131⅞. Five-twenties of '62, 119¾. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons, 62; new 52¾. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 51; new, 52½ Louisiana sixes, old, 70; new 66; Levees, 64½; Eights 83. Alabama Eights, 91½; Fives 62. Georgia sixes, 83¾; sevens, 91. North Carolina sixes, old, 48¼; new 42½. South Carolina sixes, 64½.

Flour shade firmer. Wheat 1 cent better. Corn very firm. Mess pork dull at $30 75@$31.—Lard dull. Cotton quiet at 27¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 45½@46 cents. Rosin steady—strained $2 25 to $2 30. Freights firm.

The "Ring" and the State Bonds.

The "Ring," including the Governor and Treasurer, are now in New York, manipulating the State Bonds. They are there, and, *while they are there*, and we doubt not, under their manipulation, the bonds of the State went down, Wednesday, as the telegraph informs us, to *forty cents* in greenbacks on the dollar. Now, we understand this game, and we tell the people how it is played: The "Ring" men combine to put the bonds down *as low as possible;* then they put the State bonds in the market, while the bonds are *low down*, and the "Ring" buy them. As soon as they buy, *then* the price of the bonds is put *as high* as they can get it by *combination*, promise of paying the interest, &c., and *then they sell* out the bonds which they bought at a mere song. For example, they buy the bonds at 40 cents in the dollar to-day; to-morrow or next day they manage to *run the bonds up*, and sell out at 50 or 52 cents in the dollar.—This margin in the sales of hundreds of thousands of dollars, makes *fortunes* for the "Ring." The Governor and Treasurer are in New York! The telegraph informs us of the sudden fluctuations in these bonds while they are there; do the people see!

We ask who will believe the hypocritical and false declarations of the *Standard*, that the *Sentinel* and the "croakers" put down the price of State bonds, in the face of such villainies as are practiced in New York by the "Ring." And, let it be remembered, too, that the "Ring" master, Gen. Littlefield, is in New York helping to do the "Ring" work and the Standard is under the control of Littlefield and Governor Holden. Away with such hypocrisy! The people scoff at such stuff; they see the point.

We predict that the bonds will go up in a few days, so that there will be a "margin." We told the people a few days ago that the bonds would go *down* and then *up*!—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

A Handsome Bequest for the South.

The following is the codicil of the will of the late Caleb Dorsey, Esq., of Howard county, Md., making a charitable bequest for the benefit of Southern people. The codicil bears date August 19, 1869;

"I give and bequeath $30,000 to my brother, Reuben M. Dorsey, and Gov. T. W. Ligon, in special trust, to apply the same to the relief of such portions of the people of the late slaveholding States of this Union as the said trustees may think most require assistance on account of their suffering and want, and the said sum of money shall be applied in such manner as they may deem best to accomplish my purpose.

"If my personal estate should not prove sufficient to pay all legacies, including this of $30,000, I direct that so much shall be deducted from the $45,000 given by the codicil dated August 16, 1869, as may be necessary to make up this legacy for the benefit of the people of the South."

Mr. W. E. Mason, a most estimable young citizen of Macon, Ga., was shot and instantly killed near that city, last week, by Mr. Samuel Colson.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Beeswax, ℔ 37 @ 38	Lime, ⅌ bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00
Barrels, Sp'ts T., each.	From store 1 70 @ 1 75
2nd hand..2 40 @ 2 75	Molasses, ⅌ gallon,
New......3 00 @ 3 25	Cuba, hhds..52½ @ 55
Candles, ⅌ ℔.,	do bbls. 55 @ 60
Tallow......18 @ 21	Sugar house. 00 @ 40
Adamantine. 21 @ 23	do bbls..43 @ 45
Sperm.........50 @ 55	Syrup, bbls..60 @ 1 00
Coffee, ⅌ ℔.,	Naval Stores,
Java.........35 @ 40	Turpentine ⅌ 280 ℔s.
Laguayra....22½ @ 26	Virgin New 0 00 @ 2 50
Rio..........18½ @ 23	Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 2 50
St. Domingo. 25 @ 28	Hard......0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton, ⅌ ℔.,	Tar, ⅌ bbl. 0 00 @ 2 50
Ord. to Mid'g 23 @ 25	Tar, in ordr 0 00 @ 2 75
Strict Mid'g. 00 @ 25	Pitch, City 3 00 @ 3 25
Cotton Bagging,	Rosin, pale 4 25 @ 5 50
Gunny, ⅌ yd 25½ @ 26	do No. 1..2 50 @ 4 00
Dundee......00 @ 33	do No. 2..1 70 @ 2 00
Flax........26½ @ 27	do No. 3..0 00 @ 1 60
Double Anc'r 27½ @ 28	Spirits Turpentine,
Rope, ⅌ ℔... 7 @ 10	⅌ gal......00 @ 2
Corn Meal,	Nails, ⅌ ℔.,
⅌ bushel..1 50 @ 1 55	Cut........5 50 @ 5 75
Domestics,	Oils, ⅌ gallon,
Sheeting,	Sperm.....0 00 @ 3 00
⅌ yard...12 @ 16	Linseed...1 40 @ 1 50
Yarn, ⅌ 5 ℔ 2 10 @ 2 15	Machinery. 1 75 @ 2 00
Feathers,	Kerosene....40 @ 42½
⅌ ℔.......65 @ 75	Pea Nuts,. 2 00 @ 2 25
Fish, ⅌ bbl.,	Potatoes,
Mackerel,	Sweet, bush 1 00 @ 1 20
No. 1...27 00 @ 28 00	Irish, ⅌ bbl 2 50 @ 3 00
No. 2...22 00 @ 23 00	Provisions, ⅌ ℔.,
No. 3...14 00 @ 16 00	N. C. Bacon.
Mullets...8 00 @ 10 00	Hams.......23 @ 25
Herring,	Middlings....21 @ 22
East.....0 00 @ 6 50	Shoulders....19 @ 20
N.C. roe. 0 00 @ 0 00	Hog round..21 @ 22
do cut, 8 50 @ 9 00	Western Bacon
do gross, 0 00 @ 7 00	Hams.......20 @ 22½
Dry Cod, ⅌ ℔ 9 @ 10	Middlings....21 @ 21½
Flour, ⅌ bbl., Northern	Shoulders...18 @ 18½
Family... 8 00 @ 12 50	Lard, N. C...20 @ 23
Superfine. 0 00 @ 6 50	do North'rn 17 @ 21
Fine...... 5 75 @ 6 00	Butter, N. C. 25 @ 30
Ex. Super 6 50 @ 7 00	do North'rn 40 @ 42
North Carolina,	Cheese.......17 @ 22
Family...10 00 @ 10 50	Pork, Northern, ⅌ bbl.
Superfine. 9 00 @ 9 50	City Mess 34 00 @ 34 50
Glue, ⅌ ℔..18 @ 20	Thin " 32 00 @ 33 00
Gunny Bags 30 @ 32	Prime, ...31 50 @ 32 00
Guano, Peruvian,	Rump.....30 00 @ 31 50
Per ton. 00 00 @ 95 00	Salt, Alum, per
Grain, ⅌ bushel,	bag 2 bush. 1 75 @ 2 00
Corn......1 35 @ 1 45	Liverpool, sack, ground,
Oats........75 @ 90	cargo...0 00 @ 1 75
Peas, Cow. 1 05 @ 1 10	from store. 0 00 @ 2 00
Rice, rough 1 50 @ 1 75	American..1 70 @ 1 75
Carolina,.... 9½ @ 10	Sugar, ⅌ ℔.,
Hides, ⅌ ℔.,	Cuba.........00 @ 16½
Green........9 @ 9½	Porto Rico...00 @ 15
Dry..........19 @ 20	C...........15½ @ 16
Hay, ⅌ 100 ℔s.,	B............17 @ 18
Eastern...1 20 @ 1 50	A............18 @ 19
Northern..0 75 @ 80	Crushed.....19 @ 19½
Iron, ⅌ ℔.,	Soap, ⅌ ℔.
English, ass'd 8 @ 10	Northern,... 7 @ 13
American, ref. 0 @ 10	Wilmington,
American,	Ext. Family, 10½ @ 11
sheer......9 @ 10	Family.....10 @ 10
Swede...... 10 @ 12	Chemical,... 9½ @ 10
Hoop,	Pale......... 8 @ 10½
⅌ ton. 130 00 @ 135 00	Shingles, ⅌ M.,
Liquors, ⅌ gal., (dom.)	Contract..4 00 @ 5 50
Whiskey,..1 50 @ 2 25	Common..2 50 @ 3 00
Bourbon..2 00 @ 4 00	Staves, ⅌ M.,
N. E. Rum 2 00 @ 3 00	W. O. bbl 00 00 @ 30 00
Gin.......4 00 @ 7 00	R. O. hhd 00 00 @ 00 00
Brandy....4 00 @ 9 00	Timber, ⅌ M.,
do Apple 2 75 @ 3 00	Shipping. 13 00 @ 13 50
do Peach 3 00 @ 3 50	Mill, prme 10 00 @ 12 00
Lumber, (River,	Mill Fair. 8 50 @ 9 50
Fl'r Bds..15 00 @ 17 00	Mill, inferior to
Wide do .12 00 @ 14 00	ord..... 6 50 @ 7 00
Scantling 10 00 @ 12 00	Tallow, ℔...10 @ 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

October 7, 1869.

Turpentine—Has been in fair enquiry for distilling purposes throughout the week just ended, and prices have ruled without change—all brought in having found sale at $2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard, ⅌ bbl. of 280 ℔s. Receipts continue unusually light for the season, being principally of small parcels, and for the week are only 677 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin and Yellow Dip.	Hard.
Friday	119	$2 50	$1 50
Saturday	54	2 50	1 50
Monday	210	2 50	1 50
Tuesday	204	2 50	1 50
Wednesday	90	2 50	1 50

Spirits Turpentine—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for this article has ruled with more firmness, and prices show an advance of fully 2½ cents on former quotations. There has been a brisk demand for foreign export, and the market closes firm, with an advancing tendency. Receipts are small, and there is little or no stock here in first hands, which is generally held at higher figures. The week's sales are as follows:

Friday	228 casks at	39½@40 cents per gallon.
Saturday	426 " "	40 " "
Do	110 " "	40½ " "
Do	525 " "	41 " "
Monday	53 " "	41 " "
Tuesday	400 " "	41 " "
Wednesday	150 " "	41 " "
Thursday	204 " "	42 " "

Rosin—For the week just closed the market generally has ruled without change so far as regards prices. The demand for all grades has been somewhat limited, owing in a great measure to the scarcity of ship room, and very few transactions have taken place. For a day or two past the market has ruled with more firmness for the lower grades, with a better demand for export, while fine qualities rule rather dull. Receipts are somewhat better than previous week, and the stock is accumulating. We quote sales as follows: Saturday, 100 bbls. at $1 60 for strained; Monday, 305 bbls. at $1 75 for No. 2, and $3 25@$3 75 for No. 1; Wednesday, 1,000 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, $1 65 for low No. 2, $1 80 for No. 2, and $2 50 for low No. 1; Thursday, 812 bbls. at $1 60 for strained, and $1 70@$1 80 for No. 2—all ⅌ bbl. of 280 ℔s.

Tar—Has shown less firmness during the week, and has declined fully 35 cents on last quotations—the market closing quiet at $2 50, at which figure last sales were made. The receipts are 619 bbls., and sales as follows: 205 bbls. at $2 80, and 414 bbls. at $2 50 ⅌ bbl.

Barrels—Receipts of empty spirit barrels for some weeks have been meagre, and consequently the stock in first hands has become somewhat reduced, though still fully sufficient to supply the light demand. We quote as follows: Second hand country, $2 30@$2 40 as they run, and $2 60@$2 75 for selected;—New York, $2 75@$3 00 for second hand and new; country, $2 50@$2 75 for new;—city made, $2 75@$3 each for new, according to quantity.

Beeswax.—Only small lots coming in, which find sale at 38 cents ⅌ ℔.

Beef Cattle and Sheep.—Receipts of beeves moderate, and we note a fair stock in butchers' hands, with a limited enquiry. We quote on the hoof at 7@8 cents ⅌ ℔. for net meat—latter price being for prime quality. Sheep are very dull, and rather difficult of sale at $1 50 to $2 50 each.

Corn Meal.—Market moderately supplied, and a fair business doing from the mills at $1 50@$1 55 ⅌ bushel.

Cotton.—Under the advices from abroad the market for this article exhibited some dullness in the earlier part of the week, and the price gave way a shade. For a few days past, however, there has been a firmer tone to the market, and the above decline has been regained, closing with a fair demand at figures given below, and little or no stock on market. We quote sales for the week of some 450 bales at 24, 24½@25 cents for low middling, and 24½@25 cents for mixed grades—closing firm at highest figure.

Iron Bands and Ties for Cotton are in moderate stock, and sell at the following quotations: Arrow, 6½@7 cents; Buckle, 6½@7 cents ⅌ ℔.

Eggs—Are in mod rate stock, and sell at 25@27 cents ⅌ dozen.

Fertilizers—Supply of all descriptions is moderate, and demand at present limited. We give the following quotations from store: Peruvian Guano, $00@$95; Pacific do. $00@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Cerealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $28; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $58; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60—all ⅌ ton of 2,000 ℔s.

Flour—Market very well supplied with Northern brands, and the demand is pricipally for lots in the small way. See table for store rates, according to quantity and quality.

Fish—Mullets are very scarce, and are in demand. Would readily bring from wharf $7 25 for pine, and $9 50 for oak bbls.

Grain.—The Corn market is better supplied than reported in our last, and rules less firm, the price having declined 5 cents. Receipts for the week comprise about 18,000 bushels, the bulk of which came to dealers, and of the balance 2,500 bushels sold from wharf at $1 35 ⅌ bushel, bags included. There is only a light demand at present and small sales are being made from store at $1 40@$1 45.——Oats.—Supply moderate, and only a retail business doing from store at 85@90 cents ⅌ bushel.——Peas—Are coming in very slowly at present, and the market is moderately supplied with Cow. Small sales are being made from first hands at $1 05 ⅌ bushel.

——Rice.—Clean is in light enquiry, and we quote Carolina as selling by the package at 9½@10 cents ⅌ ℔.

Hay—Is in moderate stock, with a light demand. Receipts small, and we quote sales from wharf during the week of 60 bales Northern at 75 cents, and 216 bales Eastern at $1 12½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

Lime—Is in merely retail enquiry, which the supply in dealer's hands is fully sufficient to meet. From store we quote as selling at $1 70@$1 75 ⅌ cask.

Lumber.—There is nothing new to report in this article, and market fully supplied. We quote as follows:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes,	$20 00 @ 21 00
" " Hayti cargoes,	18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards	20 00 @ 22 00
" flooring boards, rough	22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ⅌ specifications	23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring	18 00 @ 20 00

Pea Nuts—Are in some request, and none of any consequence on market. We quote at figures ranging from $2 to $2 25 ⅌ bushel for prime to extra quality.

Potatoes.—Sweet are arriving very freely, and from carts bring $1@$1 20 ⅌ bushel. Irish are in small supply, and sell from store at $2 75@$3 ⅌ bbl.

Poultry—Is scarce, and sells readily at high prices. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each.

Provisions.—In the Bacon market we have no change worthy of report to make for the week just ended. For North Carolina make a brisk demand exists, but none of consequence received for some time past, and the market is almost entirely bare. We quote last sales at 20@22 cents for sides, 21@22 cents for hog round, and 23@25 cents ⅌ ℔. for hams, as in quantity and quality. Western cured continues to be in moderate request, which the stock in dealers' hands is about sufficient to meet. We quote from store at 18@18½ cents for shoulders, and 21@21½ cts. ⅌ ℔. for sides.——Lard.—Northern is in fair stock, and only a light demand from the trade. Sells from store at 17½ to 22½ cents ⅌ ℔., as in quality.—Market bare of North Carolina, and we are unable to give a correct quotation.——Pork.—Northern is in small stock, being only about sufficient for the light demand. Sales are being made from store at figures given in table.

Salt—There is a fair supply of ground on market, and demand moderate. Sells from store at $1 75@$1 90 for American, and $2 per sack for Liverpool ground, in quantities to suit.

Shingles—Small lots are being brought in, and the market rules dull, there being only a light demand for building purposes. We quote Common at $2 50@$3, and Contract at $4 50@$5 ⅌ M.

Timber—Continues to arrive sparingly, and is in fair demand for mill purposes at a slight advance on former figures. Received for the week 15 or 18 rafts, which changed hands at prices quoted in table.

Wood—Is arriving less freely, and prices are better. Sells by the boat load at $2 75@$3 for pine and ash, and $3 25 ⅌ cord for oak.

Freights—For all coastwise ports rule about the same as last reported. Produce arrives slowly, and in about sufficient quantities for vessels as they arrive. See table for current rates.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 65	$ 00 @ $ 55
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 65	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 90
Rosin, "	@ 0 65	00 @ 55
Cotton, per bale.	00 @ 2 50	@ ½
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	00 @ 75
Flaxseed, per bush.	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts, "	00 @ 8	00 @ 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 50
Tar, "	0 00 @ 60	0 00 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 90
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 60	00 @ 50
Cotton, per lb.	0 @ ⅛	00 @ ⅛
Cotton Goods, per bale.	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 1 00
Pea Nuts	00 @ 12½	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 9 00	00 00 @ 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Tar, "	00 0 @ 0 55	0 00 @ 0 50
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 80
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 50
Cotton, per bale	00 @ 1 50	00 @ ½
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Tar, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 15
Rosin, "	0 00 @ 0 00	60 @ 75
Cotton, per lb.	00 @ 00	@ ⅛
Pea Nuts, per bush.	00 @ 00	00 00 @ 15

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly failed to find Plantation Bitters, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the side-board, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

Magnolia Water.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

sept 28 1—w1tdeod

THE HEALING POOL.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, WHO HAVE fallen into vicious habits, and now desire a higher life, and a better MANHOOD, with certain means of relief for the afflicted. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.

sept 25 307&33-3mch

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, removed to No. 59, West 42d Street, opposite Reservoir Park, New York City. References: Bishop Potter, New York; Bishop Davis, South Carolina; Rev. W. T. Brantly, Atlanta, Georgia; Professor Henry, Smithsonian Institute; General Wade Hampton, South Carolina; W. W. Corcoran, Washington, D. C.; President Middleton, Charleston College; Professor Charles Davies, New York; W. Gilmore Simms, South Carolina; Professor Bartlett, West Point Military Academy.

aug 24 279-1aw—29-5w*

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Calhoun Hill, Pl'tff,
Against
Speight Hill, Defendant.
} Order for service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the Plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State, but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the term of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this October 5th, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County.

oct 8 35-6w

Superior Court---Duplin County.

Isaac B. Kelly, Endorsee, Plaintiff, *against* Speight Hill, Calhoun Hill, Francis Hill, Buckner L. Hill, and Adolphus G. Moseley, defendants.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, it appearing from the affidavit of the plaintiff:

I. That the defendant, Speight Hill, cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendant.

III. That said defendant is not a resident of this State but has an interest in property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Journal, a weekly newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., once a week for six weeks successively.

II. That copy a of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the post-office by the said plaintiff, directed to the said defendant, at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said plaintiff, and said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at office in Kenansville, this 4th October, 1869.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk Superior Court
Duplin County, N. C.

oct 8 35-6w

JOB WORK ALL KINDS OF

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

The Campaign in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* continues to give encouraging reports of the campaign in Ohio. It says: "The Democratic column is now being pressed vigorously forward. Meetings are being called in nearly all the counties, and will be addressed by that host of distinguished speakers of which the Democracy of Ohio are so proud. Thurman, McCook, Morgan, Van Trump, Le Blond, and McConnell are actively in the field, and from now until election will be unremittingly in the harness. Advices continue good from all parts of the State. The centre will show tremendous Democratic majorities; so will Southern Ohio. The back-bone counties will also give us splendid votes. There will be a caving in of the Radical strength in the river counties; and throughout Eastern Ohio there will be the same report. From the Western Reserve there are good tidings, and we confidently expect a handsome diminution in the majorities that are always given against us in that section. Well-informed parties no longer doubt the success of Mr. Pendleton and the Democratic Legislature."

Virginia Senators.

Our Virginia exchanges are much excited over the election of United States Senators by the Legislature soon to assemble. They have differed as to whether the Legislature, while Provisional only, should elect; one party contending it was good policy to do so, and even essential to the admission of the State into the Union, while the other holds that it is not only not necessary but would be illegal. These latter also believe that delay might be attended with the power, or rather *permission of Congress* to select men more in harmony with the feelings and opinions of the people than would now be allowed to take their seats. We suppose, however, that the late opinion of Attorney General HOAR will end this controversy and the election will be held in accordance with his views.

The most prominent names mentioned for Senators are General ROBERT WILLIAMS and Dr. SHARPE. The former is spoken of as a gentleman of good abilities and of conservative views. He married the widow of the late S. A. DOUGLAS. The latter is a narrow-minded, malicious partisan, of little ability, thoroughly Radical, and has made himself very odious to the people of Virginia. But, then, he is the brother-in-law of General GRANT, and—and—the brother-in-law of the President of the United States, and some people don't need more than a thousand reasons to advocate the claims of some men for high stations in the Government.

The Richmond *Whig* comes out boldly for HORACE GREELEY for Senator. This is of course "for policy," and the proposition is being seriously considered, notwithstanding GREELEY is not eligible for the want of citizenship. Col. FLOURNOY, Hon. A. H. H. STUART, JOHN F. LEWIS, B. JOHNSON BARBOUR, STEARNS, SEGAR and others are all put forward by political and personal friends. We take it for granted that policy will out-weigh principle in the contest, and these high positions will be prostituted to the necessities of the present.—We are not prepared to condemn our neighbors. Virginia must go through the Congressional form of reconstruction before her people can act in accordance with the honest convictions of their duty as citizens and their welfare as a people.

President Grant.

We were comforted with the announcement some days since that GRANT *pere* and *mere*, and the little Grants had returned to Washington, and concluded after he had relieved his mind in regard to the welfare of his horses and pups, and given explicit orders concerning the repairs of the White House, that the President would settle down to pay serious attention to the pressing needs of the country. We thought as the weather had accomplished what the death of his most intimate personal and military friend and member of his Cabinet had failed to do, in putting an end to his visits to the various places of summer resort that he could now, after due allowance for attention to dogs and horses, turn his mind to the people of the United States. Congress will soon meet. Our foreign and domestic relations are sufficiently disturbed to require his undivided care until the meeting of that body. Three of the States are still without the pale of the Union. Our relations with Spain are threatening, and with England are unsatisfactory. Either from the incompetency or complicity of the Secretary of the Treasury, the currency of the country is a mere shuttlecock to be knocked up or down at the pleasure and interest of the brokers of Wall Street. Open and ruinous frauds are perpetrated by the revenue officers of the Government. The business of the country demands and the people clamor for additional postal service. Taxes, unjust, unequal and burdensome, hang as a pall upon the industry and prosperity of the country. While we did not wish to be exacting enough to refuse the President the time to mourn the loss of one of his favorite horses or to care for those still left immediately upon his return to Washington, we did think he ought to give these subjects the consideration their importance requires and his oath of office and the duties of his position demand.

The latest information we have, however, is that President GRANT is attempting to make his residence endurable by providing additional means of amusement. The stable and litter are not so agreeable in the Winter, and indoor occupation must be provided. To meet this want we find the following announcement:

"A spacious billiard room has been constructed for the use of the occupants of the Executive Mansion. It is situated between the conservatory and main building, upon the right of the passage leading to the conservatory, and is handsomely fitted up, wainscoated with narrow strips of walnut and North Carolina pine. It is about twenty feet square, affording ample room for a large table."

How inconsistent with the dignity of the Chief Magistracy of the Republic! What criminal negligence of the necessities and welfare of the country! How different from the able, earnest and dignified statesmen who have graced the Presidential Chair before the war. Neither regard for his own reputation nor the people whom he represents, nor respect for the memory of a comrade in arms and member of his political household, nor care for the welfare of the country, can wean General GRANT away from habits contracted in camp, and which caused him to leave the army before the war, with a stain upon his personal reputation.

As a fitting accompaniment to these pleasure-seeking proclivities of the President at the public expense we have the sad recital of the death of a lady clerk employed in the Internal Revenue Bureau, who was suffering from typhoid fever, and remained at her work until she had to be almost carried home. She was poor, and the fear of being docked for lost time impelled her to remain on duty till she was so far gone that her recovery was hopeless. This poor woman was murdered, while General GRANT and members of his Cabinet were feasting at Cape May, dancing at Long Branch, junketing at Saratoga, and enjoying themselves at the public expense in all parts of the Union. They had no fear "of being docked for lost time." Their ample salaries were promptly paid, though absent from their posts for months. But a poor woman with a family to support, and death-stricken with the typhoid fever, is compelled to toil on until nature could endure no more, and death ensued. She would be deprived of pay if absent from her desk for a single day, or even part of one.

Democratic.

As we supposed the *Star's* reference to the opposition to the Dent movement in Mississippi was general, rather than specific. We have seen no opposition to this movement from Democrats. Some, indeed, in that State did not desire to embrace the compromise, but gave support to it as soon as a majority endorsed it. So in other quarters papers have opposed the compromise movements in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, but before and not after the Conservative party had gone into the movement. Opposition then was honorable and proper, and founded upon principle; support afterwards was patriotic.

But the Editor of the *Star* knows that the manner of saying anything is frequently more objectionable than the thing said. Very frequently of late that paper has some thrust or taunt at Democrats, or some sneering reference to Democratic authority, and quotation marks are invariably used. We do not know what this means, if indeed it means anything. These references are frequently objectionable, always unnecessarry, and not calculated to give force to its disclaimer of the desire to bury old prejudices. We think our Conservative papers, one and all, can do more good in exposing the faults of our political enemies, than making thrusts at our political friends, even though they may be naughty at times.

If there be Democrats in North Carolina who have not buried old prejudices they certainly have given no public demonstration of it. Since the nomination and election of Governor Ellis in 1858, no Democrat has been run or seriously proposed as a candidate for Governor, but that party which had a large majority in the State voted almost unanimously for VANCE and WORTH, and did all they could to elect ASHE, all old Whigs. The editor of this paper labored faithfully in the *sanctum* and on the stump to secure Mr. ASHE'S election, and so far as we know we were the only editor who took the stump, except in one or two instances where the editor himself was a candidate,

A proposition was made early in the caucus of Conservatives at their State Convention in the Spring of 1867, by a gentleman who had been a Whig, to call the party about to be organized, Democratic. This was immediately opposed by a Democrat of Wilmington, and he was seconded by the editor of this paper and by every old Democrat save one, and the proposition was not even voted upon, and to-day the proposer and his one supporter are in accord with Governor Holden. The history of political contests in North Carolina since 1860 gives a flat denial to the assertion that the former Democrats of the State have shown any prejudice in their political affiliation with former Whigs.

They have none now. They care not under what name they fight North Carolina Radicals, but as a national organization they will continue to act with the Democrats of the North so long as that party continues to support the Constitution and upholds the laws of the country. The great Conservative party of the South looks on at the contest in Pennsylvania and Ohio with breathless anxiety. A Democrats triumph in those States will give as much joy to us as to those who win the fight—it will be our triumph as well.

It seems to us that the papers in North Carolina which sneer at those who will not surrender principle for policy—which speak as if there was something *wrong* in doing *right*, do not appreciate the difference between North Carolina and Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. We should, beyond doubt, have supported Walker and Senter, or would support Dent and Hamilton, if we were a resident of one of those States. There were great and vital reasons why Conservatives should support one wing of the Republican party there. Now we wish to ask the *Star* does it advise its friends in this State to abandon their present party organization to support "Liberal" Republicans like Walker and Dent and Senter? If we had a canvass pending would that paper advocate the election of men for Governor and members of Congress who support Grant's Administration, as has been done in Virginia and Tennessee, and is being done in Mississippi? Yes, or no.

Labor for the South.

It is stated, says the New York *Bulletin*, that the three million bales of cotton now nearly ready for picking will require more laborers to gather it than can be found in that part of the country at the present time. If this is true, the North should supply the deficiency. An exchange suggests that each of our large cities could send away thousands of men, for a brief season at least, and if our public-spirited business men would bestir themselves and effect arrangements for giving reduction of fares to persons bound on this undertaking, they would go. The idea is a good one. It will be a shame if, under the present exigencies of the cotton supply, any considerable amount is lost for the reason above stated. There are plenty of laborers in the country at large, and they should be distributed where most needed. Similar movements to this are made every year in the interests of the lumber business, the oyster fisheries, the hop gatherings, &c., and the same thing can be seen in other countries. Let it be understood that cheap rates of transportation to and from the South will be given to persons desiring to labor there awhile, and a large force of pickers will be added to that already in her fields. It will do good to the North by relieving it of a large number of idle persons, and the laborers themselves will be benefited by their journey and their wages. We hope this matter will be generally urged at the North at this time.

The first car load of through freight from Richmond, Va., passed through the city yesterday over the new iron railway bridges to Rockingham on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—*Wilmington Journal.*

When similar arrangements are completed to accommodate through freight and travel, from Augusta via Richmond to Baltimore, they the papers of Wilmington will raise a great cry against such an unwise and suicidal policy. Verily it makes a great difference who owns the ox that was gored.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Our cotemporary certainly must be in a bad humor. Surely the simple announcement that freight had passed from the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad without change of cars, was a slim foundation for a discharge of ill-temper at our city. Because freight must change cars at Greensboro', when it changes roads, our friends ought not to get mad because two of our Roads have the same guage. The same thing is done at Weldon, Raleigh, Goldsboro', Salisbury and Charlotte, and we don't think our papers have ever raised objections.

Our Greensboro' cotemporary cannot be jealous of us because freight from Richmond, Va., to Rockingham passes through Wilmington. Even if it does, we don't think the people of Rockingham would possibly consent to haul it in wagons from Greensboro'.

If the intimation be that we will do all we can to maintain the line of travel and freight through Wilmington instead of through Greensboro', or that we will favor the building of the Western Road to Salisbury instead of to Greensboro', the *Patriot* is correct, but could have expressed its hint more plainly and pleasantly, and we would not have thought less of it. We have too much respect for the intelligence and honesty of our friends of the *Patriot* not to know that they think more of us for advocating what we believe to be for the welfare of our city.

THE JOURNAL will raise no cry against the enterprise of its Greensboro' friends, but only urge its own people to surpass it. If the trouble in the way of through travel and freight arrangements at Greensboro' is the difference of guages at that point, our friends can readily obviate it by applying to Colonel FREMONT or General MACRAE, both of this city, who each have an invention for changing the trucks of cars, thereby avoiding the dangerous axle by which their Railroad officials intend to get over their difficulties. Instead of berating them we propose to give them the advantage of Wilmington genius and skill to help them with their through connections.

Fifteenth Amendment.

The chances for the incorporation of the Fifteenth Amendment into the Constitution of the United States are becoming somewhat uncertain. We had thought its passage a foregone conclusion; but from the haste of some of the Radical legislatures and the delay of others, its fate is doubtful. The assent of twenty-eight States is required to secure the adoption of the amendment. Twelve, only, have legally ratified it—two, Missouri and Kansas, have ratified imperfect telegraphic drafts.

The dissent of ten States is fatal to its adoption. Of these, Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey and Georgia have rejected it, and California, Maryland, Tennessee and Oregon will do so, making nine of the ten, or leaving out Georgia, which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State admitting the negro members of the Legislature, may reverse its former vote, makes eight.

Rhode Island has neglected to adopt the amendment and will hesitate before she does give her assent, as it enfranchises several thousand *whites* in that State, whose politics are not orthodox. The Democratic Legislature of Ohio refused to act upon the question until the people of the State had an opportunity to vote upon it. The assent of Indiana was illegally obtained. The prospects are that the next Legislature of New York and Pennsylvania will be Democratic, and the ratifications of the last Legislatures will be repealed.

Upon a survey of the whole field we must conclude that the question of universal suffrage is destined to agitate the people of the United States for some time to come, and its fate is doubtful. Negro suffrage at the North may be the rock upon which the Radical party is destined to go to pieces. Afraid to incorporate in their platform in the Presidential election, they have attempted to impose it upon the States under the shadow of GRANT'S military record and the whips and spurs of party discipline. It is one of the phases of the national contest in which we have as a matter of "policy" but little interest, but as this amendment destroys the Constitutional power of the States over the question of suffrage, we sincerely trust that it may be defeated. Its adoption will break down the last bulwark of State rights and nothing will be left but a consolidated government.

The Vacant Judgeship in the Ninth Circuit.

The vacant judgeship of the Ninth Circuit, embracing the States of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and North and South Carolina, created by the act of April 10, 1869, is now exciting a lively interest among legal celebrities. Foremost as an aspirant for the position is Judge Underwood, now District Judge in Virginia. In case he succeeds, ex-Governor Wells was to fall heir to the district judgeship, but the ex-Governor himself is now declared a candidate. Judge George H. Lee and Judge Rives, of Virginia; Mr. Swan, of Kanawha, West Virginia, and Chief Justice Pearson, of this State, are also prominent in connection with the vacancy. Judge Rives is said to be strongly favored by Governor Walker for the position.

Agricultural.

We see that the Marion Agricultural Society have called a grand meeting of planters and farmers to take place on the 14th of October. There will be a barbecue, and it is hoped that the citizens will go *en masse*. We are always glad to learn of the organization of agricultural societies by the farmers of the country. One should exist in every county in the South, and men of all professions and occupations should give them encouragement.

We hope our Marion friends will not forget the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. When they get together it will be well to appoint regular delegates to represent their county, and urge their people to compete for the premiums offered by the Association. All will receive a warm welcome by our citizens.

Elections in October.

Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio and Pennsylvania hold their elections on the second Tuesday of October, the 12th of the month. In Indiana, the Republican majority for Grant was 9,572, and the Republican majority on joint ballot in the last Legislature was thirty. Governor Baker was elected by 961 majority. In Iowa, Grant's majority was 46,359, and the Republican majority in the Legislature was 107. Grant's majority in Nebraska was 4,200, and Governor Butler's 2,491. The Legislature was strongly Republican. In Ohio, Grant's majority was 41,428, and the Republicans elected Sherwood Secretary of State last year by 18,383 majority. The Legislature had ten Democratic majority on joint ballot. In Pennsylvania, Grant's majority was 28,808, and General Hartranft's 9,677. The Republican majority in the Legislature was twenty seven on joint ballot.

Protection of Houses from Fire.

LONG CREEK, September 29th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—Fate evidently seems to have marked the settlement of Lillington for destruction. We have had another very destructive fire; the store of Mr. Charles Manning was burnt last evening, and before discovered the fire had made such headway as to resist all efforts to smother it; building, stock &c., a *total loss*. Speculation is rife as to its cause, but as yet nothing satisfactory has been ascertained.

As the destruction of property by fire is of such frequent occurrence, I propose in this communication to offer to your readers a new and simple method which I have discovered of securing every kind of building (even though constructed of timber) against all danger of fire.

This method may properly be divided into three parts, viz.: under flooring, extra lathing and interseeming, which particular method may be applied in part or in whole to different buildings according to the various circumstances attending their construction and according to the degree of accumulated fire to which they may be exposed from the different uses to which they are meant to be appropriated.

The method of under flooring is as follows:—A common strong lath of about one quarter of an inch thick should be nailed against each side of every joist, and of every main timber which supports the floor intended to be secured; other similar laths ought then to be nailed the whole length of the joist with their ends butting against each other—these are what I call fillets—the top of each fillet ought to be at least one inch and a half below the top of the joist or timbers against which they are nailed. These fillets will then form, as it were, a sort of small ledge on each side of all the joists. Rough plaster should be spread with a trowell all along that side of each fillet which is to lie next the joist, before being nailed, in order that these fillets may be well bedded therein when they are nailed in, and that there should not be any interval between the fillets and the joists, rough plaster should also be spread successively upon the top of all the fillets and along the sides of that part of the joist which is between the top of the fillets and the upper edge of the joist.

A great number of common laths must be cut nearly to the length of the width of the intervals between the joists. These pieces ought (in order to fill up the intervals between the joists which support the floor) to be laid in a contrary direction to the joists, and close together in a row—and close together without lapping over one another; their ends must rest on the fillets, and they ought to be well bedded in the plaster. They should be covered with one thick coat of the plaster, which should be brought to about the level with the tops of the joists, but not above them.

Before the booring boards are laid, a small quantity of very dry common sand should be strewed on the plaster, but not over the tops of the joists. The sand should be struck smooth with an hollow rule, which ought to be about the length of the distance from joist to joist and about one-eighth of an inch curvature; which rule passing over the sand, in the same direction with the joists, will cause the sand to lie rather rounding in the middle of the interval between each pair of joists. The flooring boards may then be laid and fastened down in the usual manner, but very particular attention must be paid to the plaster work and to the sand being perfectly dry before the boards are laid, for fear of the dry sut; of which, however, there is no danger when this precaution is made use of.

The method of extra lathing is as follows: Before the laths are nailed, some plaster should be spread between them and the joists against which they are to be nailed. The first layer ought to be covered with a thick coat of plaster; a second layer ought then to be nailed on each lath, being, as it is put on, well squeezed and bedded into the soft plaster. For this reason no more of this first coat of plaster ought to be laid on at a time than what can be immediately followed with the second layer of laths. The laths of this second layer ought to be laid as close to each other as they can be, to allow of a proper clinch for the rough plates; they may then be covered in the usual manner.

The third method, viz: inter-securing is very similar to that of under-flooring, but no sand is afterwards to be laid upon it.—Inter-securing is applicable to the same parts of a building as the method of extra-lathing just described, but it is not often necessary to be made use of.

The following experiment was tried upon a building constructed after this method: one of the lower rooms of this building was filled with shavings mixed with combustibles and set on fire. The heat was so intense that the glass of the windows was melted like so much sealing wax, and ran down in drops, yet the flooring boards were not burnt through, nor was one of the side timbers, floor goists or ceiling joists damaged in the slightest degree.

"GLAUCUS."

SUMAC AND OAK BARKS.

New Sources of Wealth in Virginia and the Carolinas.

19 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK, September 25th, 1869.

Editors of the Journal:—The great amount of oak forest in all its varieties produced in almost every part of North Carolina (as we, from personal observation can bear witness, having traveled over the greater part of the State) and its accessibility by means of inlets, rivers and the numerous railways, which traverse all parts of the State, affording cheap and convenient transit to the several ports along the coast, renders the enterprise to which the accompanying article, clipped from the New York "Journal of Commerce" refers, peculiarly adapted to that State. We therefore take the liberty of asking its publication in your journal, or such extracts referring to the enterprise in question, as you may deem of interest to the people of North Carolina, believing it will tend to stimulate them in the inauguration of a branch of commercial industry which, when once established, will materially enhance the value of every acre of oak forest lands throughout the State, which we believe may be made one of the most productive elements of wealth embraced within its borders, presenting as they do the most ready resource of extraordinary remuneration to which the limited pecuniary means of the masses of your people can, in connection with their labor, be employed.

Chesnut, Red, and Yellow Oak Bark *rossed* and well ground and shipped in bags, each kind by itself, commands a ready sale in this city and Boston, at from $32 to $35 per ton. While Willow, Water, Spotted, Post and White Oak Bark prepared in the same careful manner, sells at an average price of $28 per ton. Black Oak or quercitron Bark—as the correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes—is worth in the English and Continental markets from $70 to $100, gold per ton, and in this country $50 per ton. If Bark can be delivered in its crude condition for $6 per cord at the places of shipment along your rivers, inlets and railways, and the average cost of transportation per ton from there to this city and Boston, shall not exceed eight dollars, Bark can be delivered in this city and Boston, ground and rossed, with commissions for selling added, at a price not exceeding $18 per ton, (bags are returned for refilling, and are not counted in as part of the expenses) the excess at which it sells beyond that sum, constitutes the margin of profit the business returns to the shipper in North Carolina, which is large enough to stimulate the people to the most earnest effort in establishing the manufacture in every part of the State where an abundance of oak forest can be found contiguous to the facilities of cheap transportation to tide water.

We are in receipt of advices from prominent dealers in tanning materials in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds, by which we are assured that American Oak Bark properly ground and shipped in casks will sell readily in large amounts, and at good prices. English quotations of sales of ground Oak Bark shipped from Holland to that market, justify the conclusion that American Oak Bark ground and shipped from the Atlantic and Gulf States direct to Liverpool, will be highly remunerative to all who may embark in the trade, and will eventually form one of the staple articles in the export trade of the South.

Any information your people may desire in relation to the mode of preparing bark for shipment, names of prominent dealers in Bark in this city, Boston, or in the English markets, &c., that we are able to impart, will be cheerfully communicated, by addressing us by letter or otherwise.

JOHNSON & SONS,
19 Cliff street, New York.

I have just returned from a somewhat extended tour through the counties of Eastern, Middle, Southern and Southwestern Virginia, and through the border counties along the northern boundaries of North Carolina, and I will assure you I was much surprised at the immense quantity of oak forest I everywhere saw, including the chestnut, oak, red oak, yellow spotted willow, water, post and white oak, all valuable for their superior tanning properties of the bark. Black oak is found, too, in great abundance all through this region of country. The bark of the black oak, as you are aware, constitutes one of the most valuable dyeing materials in use. Ground into quercitron it is worth $50 per ton. In London it is quoted as selling at $70, gold, per ton, and at Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, and Leghorn at considerable advances on the English prices for American quercitron. Made into flarine it sells at $1 per pound. The color of the black oak is used for giving the ground colors to the finest and most costly fabricks made in prints.

Interested to some extent in the manufacture of leather, curiosity prompted me to ascertain as far as possible at what price per cord oak bark in its crude condition could be delivered at the stations along the railways and landing places on the James river and Kanawha canal. I found the price to vary from four to eight dollars per cord, averaging as near as I could judge, about six dollars per cord. I learn also that the average cost of the transportation from the same localities to this city or Boston would be about eight dollars per ton.

Now, Mr. Editor, the manufacture of leather in Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut calls for an annual consumption of three or four hundred thousand cords of bark or its equivalent in the concentrated extract of bark, which is supplied mainly from the hemlock forests along the northern frontier of New England and New York, and from beyond the Canadian border. Delivered in the slab unrossed at the tanneries it costs the tanner from fifteen to twenty-three dollars per cord. Now every tanner knows that a cord of hemlock bark with the ross taken off is worth one-third more than if unrossed. Every tanner knows that oak bark rossed is worth one-third more per ton than a ton of hemlock bark rossed. Every intelligent manufacturer of leather understands that leather tanned with an equal mixture of oak and hemlock bark gives more weight, and greater value is imparted to the stock, rendering it more desirable and more profitable.

The reason why the tanners of this and the New England States use hemlock bark exclusively in the manufacture of their leather is simply because these States produce only the hemlock. The oak they have rejected in consequence of the distance of supply. Had Virginia and North and South Carolina been peopled by a race as inquisitive and ambitious as are those on our northern frontier, they would long since have found that an unlimited market existed along the New England coast for the oak bark, which they have hitherto suffered to go to waste.

No effort as I can learn has been made even since the construction of the numerous railways from the Atlantic ports back into the oak forests of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, to transport bark to the very heart of the leather trade of New England cheaper than it can be transported from beyond the Canadian border over the long railways leading to Boston. The great oak forests are also penetrated by innumerable navigable streams, which offer cheap and convenient transit to tide-water.

The art of converting the astringent properties of oak and hemlock bark into an imperishable extract, which is being successfully introduced in various parts of the remote forests where bark costs only the labor of peeling, should be noticed here. The great cost of the necessary appliances for this manufacture and the practical chemical skill required, confine the profits of the enterprise to the few, who can control the necessary capital and skill. The limited pecuniary means of the people of Virginia places its advantages beyond the reach of the masses of the people. As all tanners prefer the use of crude bark to concentrated extract, however perfect its manufacture may be, it is clearly for the interest of the people of the Atlantic oak States, where bark can be had in abundance contiguous to the facilities of cheap transportation to tidewater, to grind and ship their bark in bags like those used for transporting sumac, as it prevents waste and saves the cost of handling bark in the slab in the several transshipments through which it must necessarily pass in reaching its destination.—Tanners not only prefer it in this shape, but the bark, after being deprived of its tanning properties, will command a ready sale to the chemical works in the towns contiguous to the tanneries—the former paying from six to eight dollars per ton for it. This will reduce the cost of transportation to about the price of transporting its equivalent in extract made from the same quantity of bark.

Now, Mr. Editor, should the "Journal of Commerce" set forth these facts to the people of Virginia as earnestly, clearly and ably as it inculcated the importance of the culture and preparation of sumac, it would benefit alike the people of Virginia and the leather trade of the Northern and Eastern States.

Oak bark raised, ground and shipped in bags to this and the Eastern markets will eventually form one of the most valuable of the commercial industries of the Old Dominion, and your paper will deserve the credit for urging upon the people of Virginia to take immediate steps in the inaugration of an enterprise so essential to their prosperity. J.

Mozis Adums in the South.

Mozis Interviews the Editor of the Native Virginian—A Southern Tour, Etc.

ORRINCH KOTE HOUS, Sept. 1869.—Havin uv sum kattil to reggulait for young Fill Joans, I stopt heer a day on my return for tu see my olo frien Baagby. I foun him a sittin in a split-bottom cheer, with the bottom busted out holdinge of a newspaper in his han and a lookin verry disconsertit.

"Baagby," I sais to him, "Baagby"—

He wriggled in his cheer, and stopt me. "Look heer," he sais, "yon's verry familyur. Like all uv your clarss, you'v took into yo hed since the waw that yon kin call enyboddy by thar last naim. I do beleeve," he sais, "ef you was to see General Lee you'd call him jess so—Lee."

I stopt him right thar, and I sais pintblank blunt:

"*You's a lie!*" for I was mad. "I calls him Marse Robbert, coz I rispecks and luvs him, and I coodn't rispeck nor luv him no mo'n I do unless'n I wos to eat him and I don't want to do that."

"Why?" he inquize.

"Coz I don't want to ruinate Washington Kollidge."

That seemt to pleas him and he britened up a littil, but sun rulapst agin.

"Baagby," I sais to him, "Baagby, what's the matter, Baagby?"

"Thar it is agin!" he sais, evvyduntly knettled; you've called me Baagby three times handrunnin."

"Nuvver you mine 'bout that," I sais; "jest you tell me what's the motter, Baagby."

"Well," he saiz, "here's Sandy Littil makin fun uv me becos I havn't started that Goddinsvill Gizzet."

"Who's Sandy Littil?" I sais, "and what's the Goddinsvill Gizzit?"

He ixplaind and I lafft him to skon.

"Baagby," I sais, "don't be downcarsted, Baagby; both uv um put together aint wuth much. I wouldn't give myself the chicken garps for all the eddyturs and neuspapers in the wurl."

"But," he sais, "I don't like to say I'm a goingter do a thing and then not do it."

"That *is* bad," I sais; "but why don't you do it?"

"I aint got the munny."

"That's wuss," I sais; and my countnance drord long like hisn, for I felt a sympathy for him. But I sais "How much much munny," I sais, "will it taik to start yo newspaper?"

"Oh," he said, only a few hundred dollars. I might borry"—

I hauld him short up, and shuk my finger plum in his fais.

"Baagby," I sais, "don't borry."

"I've got no idee."

"Baagby, whatever you do, don't yon nuvver borry, Baagby."

"I tell you"—

"Borryin, Baagby, is dispepsy uv the financis—it's eetin what you carnt didjest—its drorin a note on a bank that aint bilt, (the fuchure,)—it's diskountin yo own paper—and it's indorsin for a man that you carnt posbly kno nuthin 'bout—yourself—it's a—"

"Hold!" he sais; "take tiem to fetch breth. I nuvver heerd yon run on so in my life. You must uv suffed mitely frum that borryin sikness in yo tiem," he sais.

"I has."

Then I tole him how wunst 'pun a tiem I borrid so menny dollars frum a fren, and paid 'em (in my own mine) in thirty days, eezy.

"Yes," he says, "the humun mine is the po'ist uv pay—it's wuss'n Confederit shucks, of Phenium or Cuby bonds; it's a—"

"But that's knecthr her nor thar," I sais, "A fren's a fren, and I'm a thinkin 'bout you, not myself. What you ginter do 'bout that'ar Goddinsvill Gizzet?"

"Dol" he sais—"why, do nuthin."

"Do nuthin," I sais, "is like the humun mine—it don't pay no divvydens."

"I know it."

"Well, if you don't inten to borry, and ought'n to borry, and shan't borry—ef I've got any say in the motter—why don't you make the munny?" I sais.

"I think," he sais, "I discuver uv myself in the act uv a doin uv it—uv makin uv munny at Orrinch Kote-hous." And he grun a greevus grin.

"I did'n say Orrinch Kote-hous," I sais, bein techt a leetil on the ror by his iruny.

"No," sais he, with a cupeliar ascent. "Orrinch is a nise plais, nun better, and no better pepil; but its like dissurt at a boardin hous—not anuf uv it; yon git throo befo you done. But, to come to the "pint," he sais, "make munny how?"

"Leckchrin," says I.

At that he riz, and goin to the winder and histin uv it—his *sanctum* bein over a bar-room—he calls three or fo bummers from under the ornin and tells um to stan in the middil uv the rode and laff.

"Laff 'bont what?" they sais.

"No motter what; you all jes laff as hard as uvver you kin."

And one uv um, ketchin sight uv me, which had follered him to the winder, winkt at the rest (I seen him when he done it) and they all bust out a laffin fit to split their drotted throtes open.

I fairly biled.

"Baagby," I sais, "Baagby," and I dittummint to call him Baagby as menny times as I cood, "Baagby, if you, Baagby, aint got no better sence, Baagby, and no better monners, Baagby, than to treet a fren, Baagby, as you've treeted me, Baagby, then, Baagby, I've got no opinyun uv you, Baagby, and I tell you what 'tis, Baagby, I'm a goin' rite strait hoam, Baagby."

And I potendid I was madder then I wos, but I called him Baagby mighty nuf to kill him.

He modderated his transpotes very much, and begged my podd'n; "but," he sais, "the idee uv makin munny leckchrin was too much for me. Leckchrin is played out," he sais.

"I know it."

This tuk him back consid'rbly, for that was igzackly what he did'n want me to say. He wantid and ixpecktid me to 'eurridge him.

"Well," he sais, "you're a nise man; you tell me to make munny leckchrin, and then you turn roun and tell me leckchrin is play'd out. That's po logick, Mozis, very po."

I spit a good large gob in a koppy uv the Washintun *Chronickul* that lade on the flo, and chang'd the subjic.

"Wos you uvver in the Gulp Staits?" I sais.

"Nuvver."

"Wooden you like to goo?"

"Very munch. But why?"

"They've got munny thar, and munny in a plenty, and they'r goin' tu hav mo uv it."

"Well, what uv it?"

"King Cottun is a comin hoam this winter," I sais. "He startid lass fall and got bout haf way, but this winter he'll come clean hoam, bringin about three hundred milyun uv dollers with him, and sich anuther houswarmin thar'll be as nuvver wus. *hoo wee!*"

"Go on," he sais.

"Well, I sais, "when you fish for fish you must fish whar thar's fish."

"Mozis," he sais, "you're the wizist and best uv livin men."

"Yas," sais I, "I'm nearly dissented frum Bethsheby's mother's carriage driver's littil nuss and housemaid."

With that he stopt his irnuny.

"But," he sais, "kin you ketch fish with leckcher bait?"

"Imfatkly no," I ripplid.

He cullapsed again.

"First comes a sirkus," I sais, "then a Barr E—jiunts and dwarfts, then sliterhan and vantriller quiz'em, then majick lanterns, then consarts, and lastly leckchurs."

"I know it," he says; "that's no news to me."

"Add mitt it," I answrd; "then why not combine a consart with your leckchurs?"

"Who is gointer consart?"

"I."

"You?"

"Me."

"You carnt sing."

"I carnt sing ekle to a clown, but I kin sing a tollibly far himm."

"That won't do. Don't you play on nuthin?"

"I kin do that very thing, and I has inventid me a instermient that'll be the amazemint and delite uv mankine till ages yet unborndid shell be no mo."

"Indeed! For goodnies saik, what is it?"

"I calls it the DUBBLE DUKBILL AKORJUN AND CUMBIND FLADJOLUTE."

"The what?"

I repeeted.

"And you kin play on it?"

"Tell yo hed swims and yo har curls, and I vencher to effurme that ereashun duth not contain no mo musick so mild smoothe, sweet, riffreshin and imprunin to the fizzkil, mentul and morrle faekulties."

"I should think not," he sais.

"But will you go with me?"

"I will."

"And play on the—the—what?"

"Dubbil Duk—bill Akorjun and combind Fladjolute," I sais.

"Yes, that's it." You'll play on that, and I'll leckchur. That's the program!"

"Yes, Baagby; I come for that puppuss."

I didden cume fur no sitch a blamo thing, but, seein he was in a hard plais, I ditturment to help him out like a fren to a fren. I tell you he britened up.

"Whoop!" he sais, "we shall see Mobeal and Memfist and Nen Olleans and Charlston and Ceevanner, and eet pompeyno and red snapper, and haul in the greenbax, and—but."

As he said "but" his countence, wich had been changin cegurly over the idee uv a Suthun toor, halted and fell back rappidly. Evydently soom fool thought had flanked him.

"But what?" I sais.

"Why," he sais, "while I'm a leckchrin and consertin, some sharp feller will come along and ockupie the groun at Goddinsvill."

"Shahl" I sais, "thar's other places in the world besides Goddinsvill."

"I doubt it," sais he, with puffik gravity.

I wontid to laff rite in his fais, but hawkt my throte up the chimly, and turnd it off in that way. But we ditturmint to take the Suthun toor, come what might at Goddinsvill, and I dittumment to kepe a jernul uv our perseding.

Happy Rejoinder.

At Oxford, some twenty years ago, a tutor of one of the colleges limped in his walk. Stopping one day last summer at a railway station, he was accosted by a well known politician, who recognized him, and asked him if he was not the chaplain of the college at such a time, naming the year. The Doctor replied that he was.—"I was there," said the interrogater, "and knew you by your limp." "Well," said the Doctor, "it seems that my limping made a deeper impression than my preaching." "Ah, doctor," was the reply, with ready wit, "it is the highest compliment we can pay a minister, to say he is known by his walk rather than by his conversation."

The latest from Paris—bonnets are half an inch bigger.

Our young gentlemen readers will be pleased to learn that trowsers are not to be "t ight" this season.